

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, the 21st November 1949.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort. St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (THE HON. SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Supply of ammonium phosphate and bone-meal for manure purposes.

* 40-A Q.—SRI L. SUBBARAMA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that ammonium phosphate and bone-meal were supplied to agriculturists at half rates for manure purposes up to 9th November 1949 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said concession was withdrawn by the Government with effect from 9th November 1949 ;

(c) if so, what the reasons are that prompted the Government to withdraw the said concession ; and

(d) whether, in view of the Grow More Food Campaign, the Government have considered the advisability of restoring the concession ? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) The Government sanctioned the sale of phosphatic manures at half rates to ryots in connexion with the intensive cultivation scheme with effect from the 15th August 1949.

“(b) It is a fact that orders were issued on 5th November 1949 to stop the concession immediately.

“(c) In view of the financial stringency the Government of India have communicated their decision to cancel their share of subsidy for this scheme and consequently this Government had to withdraw the said concession.

“(d) The concession has been cancelled on account of financial stringency and so the question of immediately restoring it does not arise.”

SRI L. SUBBARAMA REDDI :—“Will the Hon. Minister attempt to get the concession from the Government of India, because it is very necessary to improve food production ? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“We shall make representations to them.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“In view of the recent cyclone havoc, will the Government make further arrangements with the India Government for the issue of this concession for the current year also ? ”

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ We shall represent to the Government of India, the necessity for continuing this concession in the interests of the food production particularly in the Andhra districts on account of the cyclone havoc.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ In case the Government of India do not agree, may I ask, Sir, whether it is not advisable for this Government to take up this question and give concessions to the ryots? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ That is a matter which we shall have to consider. The Provincial Government's share in this scheme will amount to a little more than 42 lakhs of rupees.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ In view of the fact that this Government are interested in food production, should they not at least reduce the price of manures to the extent to which they are prepared to forego their income? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The matter will have to be considered.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ The Madras Cabinet jointly gave an assurance that the Government are prepared to spend to any extent for the cyclone-affected areas of the Andhra districts and may I request the Hon. Minister for Agriculture to consider that this amount of Rs. 42 lakhs is nothing when compared to the huge expenditure for cyclone relief? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I understand that it was said on behalf of the Government that all that is necessary will be done for the rehabilitation of cyclone-affected areas.”

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—“ May I know, Sir, whether actions of this kind will not affect the food self-sufficiency programme by the ryots not taking enough interest and losing the enthusiasm that they have got now? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ It will surely affect the programme; but the Government of India are themselves very much interested in making the country self-sufficient in food and in the banning of imports by 1951; it is that Government that have taken this step.”

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—“ Inasmuch as this Government are interested in making the province self-sufficient, will the Hon. Minister consider the question of continuing their portion of the subsidies? ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The Hon. Minister has already answered that it will be considered.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I ask the Hon. Minister, Sir, in what other schemes the Government of India have withdrawn the concessions which they had agreed to give? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The well subsidy scheme has been modified and the amount of subsidy that they were giving for tractor cultivation has been withdrawn.”

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JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Have the Government received any reference from the Collector of North Arcot that permit-holders of ammonium sulphate do not supply it to that district and that it is being sold in the blackmarket? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I suggest that a separate question may be put."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Will not the withdrawal of this concession seriously affect the Government's programme to grow more food and attain self-sufficiency in two years? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It affects the programme no doubt, to some extent. The other day, Mr. R. K. Patil, the Food Commissioner of the Government of India, suggested that we should not depend solely on the supply of manure but that we must rely more on minor irrigation works."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I know, Sir, what is the total commitment for both Madras and the Central Governments, if the concession was not withdrawn."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The net cost of the scheme will be Rs. 84 and odd lakhs."

SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" In case this concession is withdrawn, the cost of production will go up and will the Government in that connexion, consider this and not reduce the price of paddy? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The price of paddy is another question and it does not arise out of this question."

Appointment of Women Police.

* 41 Q.—MRS. M. N. CLUBWALA : Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state whether the Government are considering the appointment of Women Police in accordance with the scheme submitted by the Post-War Reconstruction Committee?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (on behalf of Hon. the Premier) :—" The question of employing women police has been very carefully considered and Government have decided that the proposal should be deferred for the present."

MRS. M. N. CLUBWALA :—" May I know, Sir, why the proposal has been deferred for the present; I hope it is not final? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Confidential reasons."

MRS. M. N. CLUBWALA :—" If the Government cannot appoint women police, may I ask them if they will at least appoint half a dozen more women patrollers—I do not know if the Government are aware of it—to check immoral traffic which is on the increase in the City? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The question of women police involves a lot of considerations, financial and otherwise. Although the Government quite appreciate the need of women police in this Province, it has been deferred for the

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present. As regards women patrollers, we have already appointed one and the question of increasing the number will be considered in due course."

MRS. M. N. CLUBWALA :—" May I know, Sir, when the increase will take place; we have been working quite a long time with one and one or two more would be very useful? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Again, the question of work of the patrollers has got to be considered, how far it had been effective and whether it had served its purpose. Now that there is already one woman patroller doing the work, we have to see by how many we could increase that number and with what effect; this is the consideration which the Government have kept in view."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I take it, Sir, that there are sufficient number of strong and sturdy and otherwise qualified women for these jobs in the Province? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The question of weakness of women never came up before Government. There are strong women as we have among men."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" May I know, Sir, besides finance, what are the other considerations that have made them defer this question for the present? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" There are certainly more considerations than the question of finance."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I ask, Sir, if the public are justified in thinking that those on the Treasury Benches have a very conservative outlook where the employment of women arises? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Certainly not, Sir."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Then, may I know, Sir, why even in the National Cadet Corps, they have not created a Girls Division? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" That is a different question."

MRS. M. N. CLUBWALA :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that we have had only one woman patroller for several years and why do the Government take such a long time to decide on the need for another woman patroller? Is it not very imperative that we should have a few more women patrollers and if the finances of the province do not permit it, cannot we at least replace some men police by women police? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Patrollers are quite different from policemen and they are employed for quite a different purpose, which more or less pertains to the field of women whereas police service is something very different."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" May I know, Sir, if the Government will see their way to appoint a few voluntary patrollers? "

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ That is a question which has to be considered afterwards ; there is the question in that case of the difficulty of managing voluntary workers.”

Opening of special hospitals for incurables and for children's diseases.

* 42 Q.—**MRS. M. N. CLUBWALA :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government are contemplating opening of special hospitals for incurables and whether the Government have an intention of opening a hospital specially for children's diseases?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The Government have considered the question of constructing a house for chronic and incurable cases and have dropped it on account of financial stringency. They are now considering instead the question of rendering financial aid to the Indian Red Cross Society for the starting and maintenance of a hospital for incurables on the foreshore of the Cholavaram lake, to which may be transferred chronic and incurables cases who come to the City State hospitals for treatment.

“ In view of the financial position the Government have no intention of opening a hospital for children's diseases.

“ I might also inform the hon. Member that there are hospitals for children in the City and they are all functioning very satisfactorily.”

MRS. M. N. CLUBWALA :—“ May I ask the Hon. Minister, what happened to the request of the All-India Women's Conference for special hospitals to provide for the needs of women cancer patients? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ That does not arise out of this question.”

MRS. M. N. CLUBWALA :—“ They are incurables and the question is about incurables? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Treatment of patients suffering from cancer has been the subject matter of questions in the other House and in reply to a series of questions, I have replied that the Government have taken the question of cancer on hand and that they have formulated certain schemes.”

Rehabilitation of displaced persons from the Tungabhadra Project area.

* 43 Q.—**SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :** Will the Hon. 11-15
the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state what the a.m.
decisions are of the Departmental conference recently held on the
question of the rehabilitation of displaced persons from the
Tungabhadra Project area?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“It was decided—
 (i) to render assistance to the displaced population even if it involved some extra expenditure;

“ (ii) to make extra provision in the estimates for the project to cover the cost of resettling the displaced population; and

“ (iii) to put a suitable officer on special duty to study and prepare a detailed scheme for resettlement and to give him some broad instructions on the lines settled at the Conference.”

Enforcement of the rules for road safety.

* 44 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) what steps, if any, have been taken to enforce the rules framed under the Madras Road Traffic Code, 1940, for road safety;

(b) whether the Government have inaugurated or propose to inaugurate a scheme to educate the public in the rules of the road;

(c) whether any provision exists now in the scheme of studies in schools and colleges conveying lessons in the rules of the road;

(d) whether statistics of casualties on the roads are maintained, and if so, what the incidence of such accidents have been during the past three years; and

(e) what steps, if any, have been taken to prevent further increase in casualties on the roads?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ A pretty long answer, Sir, but it does not contain any statistics.

“ (a) Mobile Police staff has been appointed in Madras City for detecting and preventing driving offences and also for educating drivers and members of the public in road manners. Necessary motor cycle combinations with loud speaker arrangements have also been sanctioned for the purpose.

“ Instructions have been issued to the Police authorities that they should enforce traffic rules strictly to prevent jay walking not necessarily by prosecution but by warning people.

“ (b) A press note was issued in June 1947 inviting the co-operation of the public in the prevention of road accidents and emphasising the need for better road sense.

“ The Government of India have agreed with the conclusion reached at the ninth meeting of the Transport Advisory Council held in November 1946 that safety first propaganda should be directed from the Centre and that the Central Government should draw up plans and provide the services of technical staff for planning campaigns, designing advertisements and posters and writing pamphlets, etc., while leaving the actual implementation of the plans to the Provincial

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Governments. This Government have ratified the decision and requested the Government of India to expedite the plans for the safety first propaganda. The matter is under consideration of the Government of India.

" A proposal is under consideration to print and sell for a nominal price a booklet for the information of the general public containing among other things ordinary rules and regulations for drivers, conductors and passengers.

" (c) Lessons on the rules of the road and playing of safety first games are included in the syllabus for elementary schools. The Director of Public Instruction has reported that he would issue instructions to school authorities to organise school patrols to control and direct children in front of schools when going to and coming out of them.

" (d) Yes. Statistics are maintained in respect of road accidents resulting in death or injury to persons. Quarterly returns of such accidents involving motor vehicles and annual returns in respect of other vehicles are obtained by Government.

" The number of accidents which resulted in death or injury to persons during the past three years are furnished below so far as they are available :—

1946	1947	1948
2,397	2,346 a	3,355 b

" (e) (1) Instructions have been issued to District Superintendents of Police and Regional Transport Officers to take deterrent action against drivers who are responsible for accidents and to have their licences suspended for long periods."

" (2) Mobile Police parties have been instructed to check and detect offences in the Madras City.

(3) Maximum speed limits have been prescribed for motor vehicles both in built up and congested areas as well as other areas and the Regional Transport Authorities have been instructed to notify such limits and enforce them subject to such lower limits as may be considered necessary in specified localities."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether according to the figures available the casualties are increasing in the City of Madras compared to the mufassal? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" A separate question may be put."

a Excludes figures for Cuddapah and Nellore which are not available.

b Figures for all motor vehicles accidents are furnished. The number of persons killed or injured was 2,279. Figures for non-motor vehicles accidents have not been received.

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ In view of the growing number of casualties, will Government to some extent extend such action as they have taken in the City of Madras to the mufassal where there is heavy motor traffic? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ It will be considered subject to financial considerations.”

Educational concessions to the children and dependants of the Defence Service personnel.

* 45 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the children and dependants of Defence Service personnel were entitled to educational concessions and if so, what they were;

(b) the approximate cost to the Government on account of these educational concessions;

(c) whether there has been any change of policy in regard to this and if so, what the change is;

(d) whether the whole or a portion of the cost involved was borne by the Government of India; and

(e) whether the approval of the Government of India was obtained before making the changes?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ (a) Yes. They are :

‘ (1) Exemption from tuition and other special items of fees such as fees for medical inspection, use of library, laboratory, etc., in all grades of educational institutions, elementary, secondary and collegiate (arts and professional).

‘ (2) An allowance for each pupil or student for the purchase of books, etc., on the following scales :—

	Rupees per annum.
<i>Elementary schools.</i>	
Lower elementary standards (Standards I to V).	5
Higher elementary standards (Standards VI to VIII).	10
<i>Secondary schools.</i>	
Primary departments	5
Middle school forms (Forms I to III)	10
High school forms („ IV to VI)	20
<i>Arts colleges.</i>	
Intermediate course	40
Degree course	50
<i>Pr fessional colleges and schools</i>	Actual cost of books purchased.

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- ' (3) Exemption from the payment of examination fee for S.S.L.C. Public Examination and other Public Examinations conducted under the authority of the Government provided that the student concerned held the fee concession mentioned in (1) above.'
- " (b) The approximate cost to the Government is about ten lakhs.
- " (c) Yes. The Government have decided to discontinue the grant of further educational concessions to the children and dependants of Defence Service Personnel.
- " (d) The entire expenditure is met by the Provincial Government.
- " (e) The discontinuance was sanctioned at the suggestion of the Government of India."

Assignment of lands under the Siddhapuram tank to political prisoners.

* 46 Q.—SRI N. SANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any action has been taken on the report of the Collector of Kurnool for assigning the lands under the Siddhapuram tank to political sufferers;

(b) whether it is a fact that more than 2,000 acres of land under the tank are still lying waste;

(c) whether the Government propose to take urgent steps to utilize the land and water there for growing some foodstuffs to ease the present food shortage;

(d) whether anybody had offered an undertaking to cultivate the lands on a temporary basis; and

(e) what steps the Government are going to take in the matter?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“(a) Yes; the matter has been engaging the attention of the Government in consultation with the authorities concerned.

“(b) Yes (the land was not brought under plough till now as it was earmarked for the use of the Siddhapuram settlement).

“(c) The question of leaving apart 1,000 acres of arable land in the settlement for the use of the settlers and of assigning the surplus land over and above these 1,000 acres available in the settlement, to outsiders on a permanent basis is under the consideration of the Government.

“(d) The President, Kisan Congress Committee, Atmakur Sub-taluk, Kurnool district and two others, viz., Sri A. Rami Reddi and Sri K. Chenchu Reddi have represented that they are ready to cultivate the lands in the settlement with the help of the local ryots, if permitted.

“(e) The Government expect to issue suitable orders soon.”

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ May I ask the Hon. Minister whether instructions have been issued to the Collectors that they need not assign lands to those who do not belong to the Congress now, although they were in the category of political sufferers in the past? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ This question relates to Siddhapuram area, and no such orders have been issued regarding that.”

SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ May I inquire how many applications from political sufferers are still pending disposal in the Kurnool district? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Whether any applications are pending for this Siddhapuram area, I cannot say, because that was not intended to be assigned originally. It is only recently we have decided to assign to outsiders permanently the surplus of land over 1,000 acres.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ May I take it that instructions have not been issued not to assign lands for political sufferers, who have changed their party, not in Siddhapuram alone, but in other areas also? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ This question relates to Siddhapuram only.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ In view of the large acreage of land involved in Siddhapuram tank area, will the Government consider the desirability of forming a co-operative farming society there instead of creating new landlords by assigning large extent of land to a few? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ The area available for assignment is all unreclaimed land extending over 2,000 acres. There is no proposal to give a large area to a few, but it is intended to be given to a large number of people. Certain political sufferers have come forward to reclaim the lands in the settlement. It is to be assigned to them for a temporary period, and not permanently. The question of permanent assignment will be taken up only after the land is reclaimed.”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“ May I inquire why not the area be given to co-operative societies for cultivation? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ If the persons to whom the lands are assigned form themselves into a co-operative society and then cultivate it, it will be very good.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Cannot such a condition be stipulated in the present case at the time of assignment of land? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ That is not proposed to be done in this area, because it is not likely many people will come forward to reclaim the land.”

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JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ May I know what is the general policy of Government with regard to assignment of political land? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ I am not aware of any land classified as “ political land.” (Laughter.)

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ I mean assignment of land to political sufferers.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I think there is a Government Order about it.”

Collection of rent by the landholders from their ryots.

* 47 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the landholders have represented to the Government that, since the passing of the Rent Reduction Act and the Zamindari Abolition Act, they are finding it difficult to collect rents from their ryots;

(b) what action, if any, has been taken by the Government to ensure due payment of rents;

(c) whether the landholders have not been able to pay peshkash and the cesses due to the Government;

(d) what the amounts of peshkash and cesses are for fasli 1357 and thereafter and what the actual receipts are (fasliwar);

(e) whether the question of Government themselves undertaking the collection of rents has ever been considered;

(f) whether, in respect of estates proposed to be taken over, the Government intend collecting all arrears of rent due from the ryots and pay the balance to landholders after deducting the peshkash and cesses due to the Government;

(g) if the answer to (f) is in the affirmative, whether, in respect of estates where reduction of rents has been notified and such reduction becomes effective from fasli 1357, there will not be a corresponding reduction in peshkash and cesses;

(h) whether the Government have made good to local bodies the amounts in respect of cesses due and if so, what the amounts paid are; and

(i) whether the Government have any definite plan in regard to rents due from ryots, method of their collection and other cognate matters?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a) Yes. Some landholders have made representations to the Government to that effect.

“ (b) In March 1948, after consultation with certain representative landholders, the Government issued a Press Communiqué advising the ryots to pay 75 per cent of the rents to landholders which the latter had agreed to take. A similar Press

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Communique was issued in May 1949. The Government understand that there was some improvement in the situation as a result of these Press Communiques.

“(c) The landholders have not been able to pay peishkash and cesses due to Government *in full*.

“(d) The amounts of peishkash and cesses due and the receipts in fasli 1357 and 1358 are as follows :—

Fasli.	Demand.	
	Peishkash.	Cesses.
	RS.	RS.
1357	47,35,659	46,59,447
1358	46,99,059	46,44,998

Fasli.	Collection.	
	Peishkash.	Cesses.
	RS.	RS.
1357	31,55,393	23,70,165
1358	15,49,849	11,24,228

“(e), (f) & (i) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the provisions of section 3 (4) of the Rent Reduction Act and section 55 of the Abolition Act. Cesses will however not be deducted from the collections made under section 55 of the Abolition Act.

“(g) Government have considered the question and they have decided that no refund of peshkash is called for. As regards cesses, however, since they are based on actual collections of rent and as the rents will be reduced under the Rent Reduction Act, there will be a corresponding reduction in cesses.

“(h) There is no proposal to pay compensation to local bodies for loss of income under land or education cess consequent on the reduction of rents.”

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know when Government expect to completely take over the zamindari estates under the Zaminadri Abolition Act? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I cannot give any definite date. But I would call the attention of the hon. Member to the statement made by Government that they expect to finish the completion of the taking over within a year.”

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether some of the zamindars have asked Government to take over their estates first owing to their financial difficulties? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I would suggest to such zamindars to write to Government asking them that their estates should be taken over, and then Government will consider their request.”

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SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know how many such applications have been received so far? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I believe a few such applications have been received. They are not many.”

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know whether Government will take over those estates first? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ It all depends upon the number of such applications we get and the area from which they come.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ In view of the fact that the collection of cess amount has come down in 1358 fasli to Rs. 11,24,228 are not Government aware that the present position of the local bodies existing in those estates is such that they must have suffered considerably, and if so, what steps the Government have taken to rehabilitate those local bodies? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Those local bodies must have suffered financially, because there is less of collection there. But as to the question of help to them, that is a matter which has to be examined when local bodies take it up with the Government.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know whether Government have received any such representations from such local bodies? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I would request the hon. Member to put a separate question.”

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p.m.

SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the arrears will be deducted from the amount of compensation to be paid to the zamindars? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, the question relates to the collection of arrears of rents due from the tenants to the zamindar, and it was asked whether out of the collection of these arrears, the Government are entitled to the peishkash amount. There is no question of any reduction from the compensation amount at all.”

Proposal to close rice mills.

* 48 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the rice mills in the selected areas are proposed to be closed with a view to encourage consumption of hand-pounded rice; and

(b) if so, whether any scheme to encourage hand-pounded rice is ready?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a) No.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

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Government's policy regarding housing.

* 49 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have formulated their policy regarding (i) urban housing, (ii) housing of industrial workers and (iii) rural housing, and if so, what it is;

(b) whether the Government of India have intimated their policy and the amount of assistance they are prepared to give in regard to any or all the aspects of housing and if so, what their offer is; and

(c) whether this Government have accepted the conditions, if any, on which such assistance is forthcoming?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—“(a) The Government have formulated their policy in regard to urban housing to improve which, the formation of co-operative house building societies is encouraged. The Government assist these societies by the grant of loans by assisting them in the acquisition of house-sites and by procurement of building materials like iron and steel, cement, etc. As regards housing of industrial workers and rural housing the Government have not yet formulated their policy.

“(b) & (c) The Government of India have announced their policy and the amount of assistance they will be prepared to give, only in respect of housing of industrial workers. Under their scheme the Central Government will provide an interest free loan to the extent of two-thirds of the capital required for housing industrial workers and the remaining one-third will have to be provided by the Provincial Government or an employer sponsored by the Provincial Government. The scheme is under examination.”

SRI P. R. K. SARMA:—“May I know, Sir, whether at least in regard to new industries which are going to be started, the Government will insist on the employers providing housing accommodation to their workers; before they begin to function?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—“I do not know of any law, Sir, which insist on the provision of housing accommodation for industrial workers by new industries even before they have begun to function.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“May I know, Sir, whether the industrialists in this Province have been consulted, or whether they will be consulted by the Government, before the Government send their reply to the communication of the Government of India?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—“Certainly, Sir, if the industrialists are prepared to act according to the conditions of the Government of India scheme the Provincial Government would do everything possible to support them

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and give them financial assistance if necessary in regard to the housing of industrial workers and they will certainly be consulted in the matter."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Will not the Government take the initiative themselves and ask the industrialists whether under these conditions, they are prepared to build houses for their workers and if they fail to do so, the suggestion made by my hon. Friend Mr. Sarma may be considered? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—" That suggestion will be considered, Sir."

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—" May I know what the Provincial Government propose to do in regard to their own industrial workers in the matter of housing them? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—" If our financial position improves, we will certainly do our best in that matter, Sir."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I know, Sir, the date on which the Government have formulated their housing policy and whether any steps have been taken to implement their policy? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—" We are examining the question, Sir, and immediately we take a decision in the matter, we shall place it before the House."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Am I to take it, Sir, that the policy has not yet been formulated, but is only being examined? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—" It has not yet been formulated, Sir."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" From the reply to a former question put to the Hon. Minister, I understood him to say that the Government have formulated their policy, but now the Hon. Minister says that their policy has not been formulated. May I know, Sir, what is the correct answer? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—" I believe, Sir, that I have replied that with regard to the co-operative house-building, the policy has been formulated, but not with regard to industrial housing."

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will consider the question of providing houses for agricultural labourers? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—" That question comes under rural housing schemes, Sir, and it will be considered along with rural development schemes."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, as a result of the Government's urban housing policy, may I know how many houses have been constructed since the policy was formulated? "

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THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ I have answered this question just a few days ago in this House, and I do not have any figures now, Sir.”

Manufacture of Vanaspathi.

* 50 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the article entitled “ Research on Vanaspathi ” published in the *Harijan* of 29th May 1949 at page 101 and the article entitled “ Hydrogenated Oils ” published in the same journal on 25th September 1949 at page 246;

(b) whether the Government have taken any action to prevent the manufacture of vanaspathi; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

“ (b) & (c) Pending the results of the investigations that are being conducted at the instance of the Government of India on the nutritive value of vanaspathi, the Government do not propose to discourage the manufacture of vanaspathi.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, if the writer of this article has said that there are different views in regard to the nutritive value of vanaspathi and that he has dealt with only one aspect of it? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, let me read an extract of an article which appeared in the *Harijan* by one of the writers. He says ‘ . . . ’ But I should like to base the case against vanaspathi on grounds other than health reports of experts. Unfortunately, the profession of technical experts has become as mercenary as any other and it would not be difficult to get another body of experts of equally high degree to produce a report of just the opposite type of the above . . . ”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Will the Government constitute a committee of experts to examine this question and then come to a decision in the matter, and not be guided by the views of any writer of articles in journals? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ That is a very difficult matter to reply now. In case we propose to constitute a committee of experts, we will take the assistance of my hon. Friend in that committee.”

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that one of the committees which examined this question of the nutritive value of Vanaspathi and Vanaspathi products has come to the conclusion that they are deleterious to the health of the person and that their manufacture should be discouraged? ”

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“That might be, Sir, but what I have read now relates to an article written by some person in the *Harijan*.”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“ May I know, Sir, if the Government are aware that a number of hawkers go about the streets selling adulterated ghee, with more than 50 per cent of vanaspathi mixed in it, and if so, will the Government take steps to prevent its sale by such hawkers? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ One of the steps proposed to be taken is to insist on the colouring of vanaspathi and vanaspathi products, and that is the suggestion of the Government of India, so that if there is any adulteration, it could easily be detected.”

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—DISCUSSION ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENTS OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1949-50.

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Mr. President, Sir, we are very thankful to the Hon. Minister for Finance for the very lucid explanatory notes given to the various demands that have now been placed before the House. Sir, on an occasion like this, when this House can only discuss and has not the power to vote, you will show us some indulgence, Sir, if we deal not only with matters of policy, but also go into certain details.

“ Sir, let me first take the demand under Grant I—Land Revenue. The Hon. Minister for Finance was prevailed upon to provide additional staff for the Special Officer for Reduction of Rent in estates. Sir, I quite agree that when we enact some law or launch upon a new scheme, if we want it to be expedited, the officer in charge of the scheme, or the officer responsible for the implementation of the law, is entitled to ask for additional field staff. But I cannot understand the need for a greater staff in the office of the Special Officer, than the staff required for field work. You know, Sir, that it is the field staff that do all the work relating to rent reduction and all their work comes to the office of the Special Officer in a cooked form simply for being scrutinised and checked. I therefore suggest, Sir, that when such demands are made by the heads of departments, the necessity for the increase of staff at headquarters is scrutinised more carefully, because most of the work that is to be done is only by the field staff, and that scrutiny and checking alone are done by the staff at the headquarters office.

“ Then, Sir, I come to Settlements. Under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, the Government find it necessary that there should be a Director of Settlements and a number of Settlement Officers under him. I do not think, Sir, that when settlement operations were in force in the ryotwari areas in former years, we had a Director of Settlements in the office of the Board of Revenue. There was only a Member of the Board of Revenue who was called the Commissioner for Settlements, who looked after the work of settlements in the districts and there

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used to be Settlement Parties with Settlement Officers and Assistant Settlement officers doing the work. It was the Settlement Commissioner who went round the districts and supervised the work of these Settlement parties. I mention this fact, Sir, because we have a separate Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of these estates abolition and I ask, could he not look after the settlement operations also? I should like to ask the Hon. Minister for Finance to examine the number of staff working in the headquarters office and the number working in the field and see whether it is necessary to have such a large staff at the headquarters to scrutinise the work of the field staff, and whether there are not too many officers to look after the whole work. Perhaps, if the work increases, they may have even an additional Settlement Commissioner. Sir, with my knowledge of settlement operations in the past, I feel, both the Member of the Board of Revenue as well as the Director of Settlements are superfluous. As it stands, the settlement operations have yet to begin. Only when the settlement operations have commenced, the necessity for inspection will arise and then only will come the scrutiny of their records, in the office of the Board of Revenue, after the records are received by them. Now, Sir, I do not know whether there is enough work for both the Director of Settlements as well as the Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue. I would therefore suggest to the Hon. Minister for Finance, who is now anxious to save as much as possible, to examine the need for these two officers and see whether the work could not be carried on with a single officer for the time being.

"Then Sir, let me come to the demand under Forests. There is a provision for the creation of a special forest division for looking after the casuarina plantations. The Hon. Minister for Law knows, when he was in charge of Forests, that I took strong objection for the appointment of a Forest Officer to look after our Hagari plantations. A senior Forest Officer who is now the Conservator of Forests was in charge of the plantations along the river Hagari. That is a work which can be attended to by a Range Officer with a number of guards assisting him. If for every little extension of forest area in any place, you go on creating special appointments, then Sir, I ask, what is the work that the normal Forest officers have to do? If they have more work to do, then divide the district into two and have two District Forest Officers for that area. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi : It would be more costly.) I should like to ask the Hon. Minister in charge of Forests to consider this aspect of the question and if he feels that this division is necessary, then by all means appoint them.

"Then Sir, under the Chief Electrical Inspector, there is an independent Government Auditor, in lieu of the existing company auditors for auditing the accounts of the licensees of electric companies. How can this auditor take away the functions, which the company auditors have to perform under the Indian Companies Act? The companies have their accounts audited by their own auditors, and if the Chief Electric Inspector is not prepared to accept the accounts audited under the Indian Companies Act by certified auditors, he can perhaps have them scrutinised in his office."

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" Why should one independent Government auditor be appointed? He can never take the place of company auditors. Under the Indian Companies Act every company is bound to appoint its auditors. I do not know whether there is something wrong in the wording 'in lieu of the existing company auditors'.

11-45
a.m.

" I now come to the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1858. Sir, we all know that kudimaramath has been a failure. Why should the levy of a cess on the ayacut benefited by the kudimaramath liability be postponed till 1951-52? Is it because the Irrigation Bill is not ready? Could not those few provisions which affect this kudimaramath liability be brought forward in a Bill immediately so that the State may be saved the expenses? Under kudimaramath, I believe every ryot is bound to give some labour or levy instead. If he is not able to give, you can collect the amount from him. I wish it is not postponed till 1951-52, but taken up immediately so that this kudimaramath liability may be fixed on the ayacutdars.

" Sir, I have already referred to the Board of Revenue, and the appointment of a Member for work in connexion with the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act. I have already pointed out to Government how the two appointments, in my opinion, are superfluous.

" I now come to the question of grant of lands to political sufferers. It arises from the fact that Government had to employ extra staff in order to dispose of the applications pending in the districts. I am one of those who is not against anybody deserving of help, whether he is a political sufferer or ex-serviceman, or the I.N.A. man from getting it. If any one wants work and is willing to produce, he should be assisted. But when an attempt is made to take away lands which have been under cultivation by ryots (during the last three or four years under the Grow More Food campaign) who have put their money and labour into those lands, just about the time when they are to reap the benefits of their labours, I am constrained to say it is not fair. These lands are sought to be taken away mercilessly without compensation, for giving to those who are political sufferers. Even this I do not mind if these political sufferers go and settle down, and cultivate these lands and are willing to become cultivators. Cases have come to my notice which I have brought to the notice of the Government that they lease these lands to others. Some of them have not even entered into the lands given to them, while those who were cultivating them before have already been ousted by the Collector. I ask, Sir, is it fair? The Government Order—to which the Hon. President referred, and a copy of which I have with me—says that they must cultivate the lands within a period of three years. Let us remember the period fixed for self-sufficiency is 1951. From 1949 you allow the political sufferers, who get lands, time to cultivate the lands before 1952. Till then those lands may lie fallow. You cannot take them back, because you have assigned them to those people. Is this helping the Grow More Food campaign? I do not know how the Hon. Minister for Food and the Hon. Minister for Agriculture agreed to such a condition being inserted in the Government Order. If the people are willing to enter on these lands and cultivate them

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immediately, by all means give them those lands. But you give them time till 1952. This means that you can think of resuming the lands only after 1952, if they do not cultivate the lands before then. All that the Government are doing is against the Grow More Food campaign, and I was tempted to write in a letter to Government that they are encouraging Grow Less Food campaign. This is not the time to give effect to our political opinions and to show our favouritism in political matters. It is time we grow more food. Does this system assist the Government in growing more food? I maintain and I am prepared to prove, and I have written a lot of letters to the Hon. Premier and the Hon. the Revenue Minister that this system of taking away the lands from those who are now cultivating them and assigning them in favour of the political sufferers, will lead to decrease in cultivation. Our friends are not interested so much in cultivation. Moreover they must have sufficient money. Most of the political sufferers are poor. What is the security on which the Government can give them loans? There are so many difficulties in the way of cultivating lands. Anybody who owns lands will know the difficulties. In spite of all this, the Government wish to pursue their own policy. I am assured that they see no reason to change their policy. I wish them God-speed, but the Province is going to suffer on account of their policy.

"I now come to another important matter relating to the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948. I find that the Government have sanctioned the payment of commission to the headman, karnams and talayaris engaged on the collection work at 2 per cent, 1 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively, of the actual collections. I do not know the revenue setup in the zamindari areas. But I believe that in spite of the estate being styled as zamindari, there were karnams, headman and talayaris. It may be that they were not attending to collection of rent on behalf of the zamindar. Why should this 2 per cent, 1 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively, of the actual collections be paid to them? Is it because the Government find the ordinary process of collection, as in ryotwari areas, not suitable to the zamindari areas? Is it because that system, sooner or later, must be introduced in zamindari areas? It looks as though Government are becoming a trading concern. They want to give commission to those who collect more. The sum provided for payment of commission is a large one, i.e., Rs. 21.26 lakhs per annum."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"Is the hon. Member still on No. 1?"

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"I came back, Sir, because this subject occurs in so many places. I am very pleased to note that Government have changed their policy regarding grants for building and equipment of colleges. May I know what happened to the suggestion we have made time and again in this House that many of the institutions, however much they may try their best, in view of the high cost of building materials, may not be able to find the balance of amounts required to put up suitable buildings to house their colleges? The Government grant shall not exceed Rs. 75,000 in the case of first grade colleges and Rs. 50,000 in the

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case of second grade colleges. Some of us suggested more than once that the balance to the extent the managements require might be given in the shape of loans to assist the management to bring the buildings into existence. If it were ordinary times when the cost of buildings was low, perhaps these managements would have managed with this Rs. 75,000. The maximum grant is Rupees 75,000, and in most cases the cost of building is much more. Unless somebody like the authorities of the Loyola college manage to go to far off Delhi and have the grant transferred to Post-war Development Schemes and secure half grants, it will not be possible to secure more help. This procedure relating to Loyola college was brought to our notice last time in this House when the hon. Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiyar was in charge. I would like the Government to consider this point. Otherwise most of the institutions will not be able to avail of the grants given, and even if they avail of them they will not be able to put up decent buildings to house their colleges, I do not know whether Rs. 10,000 for equipment will be enough in these days. In all these matters, as far as possible, these institutions should be assisted, revising the grant-in-aid code, if necessary, in order that they may provide all the facilities necessary for the development of collegiate education. I plead that similar concession should be shown to high schools as well.

“ I am very pleased to see that the Government have after all seriously taken up the question of anti-malarial operations in certain villages of the Karkal taluk and in the Kurnool district. I wish that the basis on which the grants are given is altered. I have pleaded more than once in this House that the same rule cannot be applied to all districts. There are poor district boards as well as affluent district boards. If the same rule is applied to all district boards, the few thousands of rupees they are able to get from taxes and cesses will be absorbed by these anti-malarial operations. I would like the Government to consider each case on its merits and not throw out any proposal simply because the district board concerned is not able to bear the expenditure which is assigned to it.

“ I now come to Agriculture, Sir. In item (iii) (a) it is stated—

‘ With a view to maintain purity of seed and running seed farms in ryots’ land, a special staff of five Seed Development Officers, 38 Assistants and other ministerial staff has been sanctioned in September 1949. The ultimate cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,55,400.’

“ In paragraph (b) it is stated—

‘ A staff of one hundred additional Agricultural Demonstrators has been sanctioned. The ultimate cost of the scheme per year is Rs. 3,02,700.’

May I ask, Sir, why these Special Seed Development Officers are necessary? We are increasing the number of Demonstrators. Can they not attend to this seed development business in the course of their normal duties? Are their normal duties so onerous as to leave no time to attend to this seed development work, which is important and which must form part of their normal work? Why these Seed Development Officers are necessary, and that too five officers? Perhaps their jurisdiction extends to a number of districts, and the travelling allowance involved is bound to grow. It will not stop with Rs. 1,55,400. I would like the Hon. Minister for Agriculture

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as also the Minister for Finance to examine whether the normal agricultural staff cannot attend to this work, and why they should not attend to it.

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noon. "Then I come to the portion relating to tractors, pumps, pipes, Pluto pipe lines and so on. From the answers which the Hon. Minister for Agriculture gave me earlier to-day, it looks as though this Government will be required to recast their plan in regard to tractors, pipes, etc. It is said—

'With a view to giving facilities to the agriculturists for securing electric motors starters, switches and other articles like pipes, sanction for the opening of a Central Agricultural Engineering Stores and Supply Centre was accorded in May 1949. The net cost of the scheme during 1949-50 comes to Rs. 22 66,000.'

I hope some of the cost would be got back by the sale of the articles. I think the Hon. Minister for Public Works knows that before an electric motor is purchased, various technical details must be available. If we go to Marshall & Co. and ask for an electric motor and pump, they ask us to fill up a form in which so many particulars have to be furnished. How can a central stores located in Coimbatore know the requirements of a ryot in the far-off Tirunelveli district? Only when he applies, the stores can purchase on his behalf. To purchase and keep things in the stores without knowing the actual requirements of the ryot is nothing but bad business."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"I do not know what the hon. Member means. The Government know the voltage of the current supplied. It is only the horse-power of the motor that differs."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"There are certain particulars which we have to supply. I do agree that the Government should assist the ryot to purchase his agricultural requirements. To purchase and stock them in a central stores without knowing the actual requirements is bad business."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"That is only to do away with the delay involved in the ryot applying and then purchasing."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"The Government can act as a liaison between the ryot and the seller."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"That will take a lot of time."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"I do not think it will take a lot of time. That is my view."

"The Government are going to have two tractor workshops, one at Bapatla and the other at Coimbatore. If a tractor goes out of order, it will have to be brought all the way to the workshop. There must be mobile workshops to go round and repair the tractors. I think it is not worth while spending a vast sum and maintaining two workshops in central places to attend to the repair and maintenance of tractors and other agricultural machinery. I have not heard of Pluto pipe lines and I do not know what they are. I am saying this not because I am against the ryot being assisted in all possible

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ways in getting what he needs for increasing food production, but because I am not sure whether these government agencies will really assist him in securing his needs quickly.

" The Government have sanctioned the construction at Coimbatore of office buildings for the staff employed in connexion with the scheme for the breeding of Long Staple American cotton as a winter crop in the central districts and Sea Island cotton in the West Coast of this Province. The scheme also includes construction of seed-farm stores, implement shed, cattle-shed, hot-culture shed, etc. I think research schemes are tried in the fields in localities where cotton growth is encouraged. I do not know why a place like Coimbatore is chosen for the purpose.

" Speaking on co-operation, may I request the Hon. Minister for Finance to come to an early decision on the question whether the audit of societies should be divorced from administration or continue to form part of the administration. The question has been pending for a long time and no decision has been arrived at. I am very glad that all the staff required for the intensive supervision and audit of societies has been provided.

" The Government have decided to send some grama sevaks and Firka Development Officers for training in village industries in the method of Nai Talim at Wardha. I understand that recently the Government of India have brought down some Japanese technicians for giving training in cottage industries. I do not know whether our Government have taken advantage of this and have arranged to send some technicians to learn cottage industries under the Japanese technicians.

" There is provision for the purchase of what is known as 'Silver Hills' in Kozhikode for the purpose of locating some offices of the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools. It is not clear why the acquisition of buildings in Kozhikode was considered necessary when the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools has no office there. I would like to know what departments are to be located, whether it is proposed to have more certified schools there and how the 'Silver Hills' is going to be used.

" The Government have provided Rs. 81,07,500 for the purchase of 250 road-rollers by the Highways Department. May I know whether there were no road-rollers when the roads were under the local boards?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" They were all taken over by the Military Department."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" I presume that the Military Department have not returned them. Then, have they given compensation?"

" Whether these road-rollers come from the dollar area or sterling area is a matter for the Hon. Finance Minister to consider.

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" Sometimes differential treatment is accorded in giving grants for water supply schemes. Mangalore Municipal Council is given half-grant and the other half is treated as loan. But the Palayamkottai water-supply scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 28.18 lakhs and the Municipal Council will be able to find a sum of Rs. 7.5 lakhs inclusive of a loan of Rs. 4.5 lakhs from Government. The balance of Rs. 20.68 lakhs has to be given as a grant by Government. I would like to know whether the Hon. Finance Minister has satisfied himself that this preferential treatment is absolutely necessary and whether the finances of the Palamcottah Municipality are better or worse off than those of the Mangalore Municipality."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The hon. Member himself pleaded"

(Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao was still standing.)

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Whenever any Hon. Minister or member wants to intervene, the hon. Member should give him an opportunity to say what he wants to say and either yield or not yield. If he yields, let him allow the hon. Minister to finish his speech."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" I am sorry. Generally I do that."

" I know I pleaded. But the disparity is so great that I ask the Hon. Finance Minister, who is the ultimate authority in giving this concession, whether he is satisfied that the finances of Palamcottah Municipal Council are really so bad as to deserve this concession. If the municipal finances are bad, I have no objection to the Government giving the help."

" There are so many other points on which one would like to talk for hours. I think I have already tired your patience though my patients is not tired. I noted down only those points on which I wanted to speak."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member knows full well that my patience is inexhaustible. But I want to save the patience of the House. Let the hon. Member finish in five minutes."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" It is seen from the items coming for supplementary grants that there has been considerable revision of estimates due to increase in the cost of construction and the goods purchased. Take the polytechnics. Each polytechnic was estimated to cost Rs. 7 lakhs but now it costs Rs. 16 lakhs. I realise how difficult it is for the Hon. Finance Minister to approve or reject the supplementary estimates when they come up before him. Though all these schemes have been adopted in the past, I would like him to re-examine them—at least those schemes which have not yet been given effect to—put off such schemes as are not absolutely necessary for some time and

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take up only those schemes that are necessary to promote the prosperity of the common man and the villagers, so that the finances of this Province may not be put to considerable strain."

* Mrs. M. HENSMAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak though just at the moment I am not quite ready to make the most of my opportunity. However, I wish to make a few observations, Mr. President, partly after hearing the hon. Member who just spoke before me and partly after a perusal of the supplementary budget. I do not intend to embark on a long speech, or any detailed remarks about any one subject. 12-15 p.m.

" I would particularly like to speak about the purchase, that is money set aside for the purchase, of the 27.55 acres of land in the Wynaad District for the purpose of a certified school. The hon. Member who spoke before me seems to feel that there are ambiguities in allotting that land. I take it from a perusal of the supplementary budget that it is intended to improve the certified schools of the Presidency for children, and to acknowledge that the juvenile delinquents of this Province have been very badly treated up to now. They have been scattered in different parts of this Province. The Government have not been able to implement their progress—mental, moral or physical. The Hon. Law Minister has proclaimed that the Government have now decided to consolidate the Certified School work in this wonderful plan. This is a very beautiful place set apart for the progress of children. It is imperative, and I hope that this is going to be made a place like that, where a scheme can be implemented at as little cost as possible where the children can grow their own food. Even now, in the City, they are under very difficult circumstances but manage to grow their own vegetables in Pantheon Road, and Tondiarpet. Wherever possible, the boys must have a wide range of projects and works that would suit them, and interest them.

" I would like to congratulate the Government, Mr. President, on the provision made for increased Police accommodation in Salem. Salem Police have had a very difficult time, not that the Police elsewhere have not also had difficult times, but the Salem Police are placed in specially trying circumstances and are very badly accommodated. I would therefore like to congratulate the Government for providing extra Police accommodation in Suramangalam and for providing about half a lakh of rupees expenditure for this. I would like however to mention that this half a lakh is going to be spent only on temporary accommodation. I think when the Prohibition scheme is properly implemented, crime is going to be less. Thus it may be that the Government hope that this temporary accommodation would be allowed to lapse. But I trust that this matter will be judged fairly by the department in question and proper accommodation will be built in future for all those working at high tension.

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“ Then there is the Tungabhadra Camp Jail Project which is talked over in the many Provinces concerned with the project. I may tell that the jail has been treated very badly up to now. It has no electrification and I am glad that half a lakh has been provided in the supplementary budget for the electrification of this project. It makes the work of all the people, the staff and the Officers very much more difficult if there is no proper light in a jail.

“ There is one department, which seems to be overstaffed and that is in regard to the Co-operative Societies—let me not say overstaffed, because I am sure each member of staff is needed—and perhaps I should say that the allowances made for wages and salaries in Co-operative Societies should be the same as those allowed for everybody in every other department and vice versa. I feel that the other departments should also be treated as generously as this department. If the needs of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is unusually heavy, there are many other departments whose needs are also equally heavy. No doubt, the Co-operative Societies have been doing splendid work and their work has been increasing, but I may mention that the same is the case with other departments also—Education, Highways, Buildings, etc. So I trust that a comparatively generous allowance will be made for all departments in the next budget.

“ Now coming to the Veterinary Department, Sir, I must say that this Department has been treated very badly in the past. Sir, the Veterinary Hospital here, of which I have the honour to be a Visitor, has been improved very greatly in the last three years, and the College Department and other departments concerning the treatment and care of animals have been gradually developing. Cattle in this Province are very badly treated and not properly provided for. I plead with the Hon. Ministers concerned to set apart in the coming budget a very substantial grant for the improvement of cattle and other animals in this Province. We may be going to bring a Bill against slaughter of cattle, Sir, but are we now realising the value of our cattle wealth? I think that all facilities for cattle welfare work must be given to the Veterinary Department and trust that a big amount will be provided for in the budget that will be submitted in March 1950. The same applies to the case of other draught animals and horses, goats, etc.

“ Public Health, Sir, has been treated very sturdily. Here, I would suggest one point with regard to the deputation of students abroad. This question of deputation of students for the study of Public Health abroad should be a matter of priority consideration with the Minister for Finance. I know there is devaluation and the dollar problem. Sir, but the value to our country of doctors deputed abroad for Public Health is not to be counted in rupees, annas and pies. I trust that even if we go short in something else, students will be sent abroad in Public Health. The Government may give increased facilities to this object. We can institute

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scholarships or arrange exchange appointment for some of these students. I request the Minister for Finance to allot in his budget for March 1950 a large grant, much larger than in the past for deputation of students abroad in connexion with Public Health.

" My friend who has spoken before me, has dealt with the question of education. I will only request the Hon. Minister for Education, who has been kind enough to be present here, for this debate to make the grants for colleges that have already had completed schemes. I think it is imperative to sanction the necessary grants without delay. There is one Men's College for men to which a grant of over a lakh and quarter of rupees is due for the year 1948. There is a Women's College which has got to pay bills for Rs. 35,000 for its science and other laboratories apparatus at once. I do not know whether the poor Principal will be put into jail if not able to pay this amount. If we are to wait for grants from the Centre, it is going to be impossible to meet the demands of these Colleges. I feel, Sir, that grants when the necessary details are supplied and when they are applied for, should be automatically handed over to the parties concerned after the proper vouchers for the purchase of the scientific apparatus, etc., have been checked. Although the Government may be handicapped in money, education should not be handicapped for want of money and I trust that necessary grants will be made available immediately for the amounts due for 1948-49.

" Lastly, I would like to mention one point with regard to ' Miscellaneous '. My hon. Friend Mrs. Clubwalla has been urging the need for women police and women patrollers, and women police officers. For many, personalities may not matter as much as money. Many may think that this suggestion is merely a luxury. It is a real necessity. This is not a luxury, or not an amenity, for no civic life is possible without law and order. It is perhaps too late now to provide for a grant under this item in this Budget, but I appeal to the Government to provide a big grant in their March budget for these schemes which are not facilities or amenities to the public, but mere necessities for implementing such Bills as Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi put on the statute book and for keeping our towns and cities such as we would like them to be. A budget must meet the views of the people of the Province."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Mr. President, Sir, this supplementary budget which has now been presented and on which there has been a discussion now, seems to be a budget presented on no principle. We discuss about it as we have no other go. Sir, in any budget, we have got two main features. One is, there is expenditure on items already sanctioned and approved by the Legislature. The second is there are new items on which the sanction of the Legislature has to be taken. The preamble of the supplementary budget says :—" The supplementary statements now presented to the Legislature relate to expenditure on ' new service ' schemes already sanctioned in the course of the current year and for which there is no provision in the Budget

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Estimates for 1949-50 and 'new service' schemes which will be sanctioned after the Legislature has voted the supplementary demands'. We have to note the words 'voted by the Legislature.' Now, Sir, if you actually peruse the supplementary budget—I am sure you would have already perused these demands—you will find there is not one single item for which the Government is waiting for the sanction of the Legislature. Every item has been gone through, scrutinized, examined and sanctioned. They have come to the Legislature simply to cross the T's and dot the I's. They have come for nothing else."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Even the crossing of T's and dotting of I's could have been done by them."

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* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"Of course they could have done that. But they want to tell the world outside that the Legislature has been approached in this regard and its approval has been taken. I would like to ask, Sir, whether in an important matter like this where crores of rupees are involved, there can be such merciless extravagance of public money. Now, Sir, if we take into consideration the supplementary demands, only Rs. 100 per item is being taken and Rs. 16,300 are asked to be sanctioned. It is not known how many crores of rupees will be spent and what the receipts will be. We are only faced with expenditure. The Hon. the Finance Minister has not given us any idea of how many crores of rupees will be spent if these supplementary demands are accepted. I feel that this sort of Budgetary supplementary demands would not have been presented in the Legislature in any country if the Government felt that the Opposition was effective. It is only on account of the inability or helplessness of the Opposition to force its views upon the Government that such Demands are presented. Now, there are 163 items but they run to about 200 items because we have got several sub-items. I feel that many new items of expenditure can be postponed. There is financial stringency. The Government of India are not prepared to give any loan to this Government. They want to curtail the grants. Such being the case, where is the necessity for this Government to go on expending money like water and then simply ask the Legislature to endorse what they do? I do not feel and I do not say that the Ministers are not as much interested in public money as we are. But I feel that they should carefully examine the proposals and address themselves to the question as to what is to be done, when it is to be done and how it is to be done. It is reported—I do not know how far it is correct—that the Government want to defer the execution of the Act with regard to betting on horses. Well, Sir, that may perhaps be a necessity for the Government. If they commit that sin, why not they defer paying the zamindars? Why not they defer the question of preventing people from taking intoxicating drugs? I am certainly in favour of prohibition. But what I say is if they are going to defer one thing, why not they defer other things also? Certain Provinces, composed of Indian

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states, have deferred the question of prohibition. For example, Saurashtra has deferred. If the Government feel that they cannot go on without the money lost on account of the introduction of Prohibition, why should there be this demonstration of preventing people from taking intoxicating drugs, losing several crores of rupees not only in the shape of revenue, but spending more money on employing people to enforce it? Such things can be done away with. Therefore, when you do a thing, you must take into consideration whether you are able to provide finances for that or not. You have to cut your coat according to cloth. There are a number of new schemes into which the Government are entering. For instance, for the Firka Development Scheme they want additional staff with a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1½ lakhs. It is a scheme which to many people appears to be doubtful of success. From the little experience I have had of this scheme, I feel it will be a colossal failure. But Government feel that there must be firka development; they have appointed many officers and already spent some money; and now they want more money for that. How can anybody feel justified in allowing Government to spend public money in this manner?

“ Sir, there is a supplementary demand for an additional Member for the Board of Revenue. Every Congressman in this House and outside, and perhaps throughout the whole of India cried hoarse during the regime of the foreign Government to abolish the Revenue Board saying that they were living upon the money of the people. Now not only has the Revenue Board been retained, but there is an additional Member of the Board. I do not know how their policy has changed after they took up office. I do not understand the necessity for this in the supplementary Budget. If at all there was a necessity, they could have taken the sanction of the Legislature when the annual Budget was presented. At the fag-end of the year when all sorts of expenditure have to be reduced, I cannot understand the reason why an additional Member of the Board of Revenue should be appointed.” (Dr. V. K. John. ‘Hon. Ministers are growing wiser from year to year.’)

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ Hon. Members are also growing wiser day by day.”

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ Now, Sir, I come to item (x) on page 32, viz., the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry. It is now in partial production. The Government want more staff to be provided for the Mills. We do not know what profit has accrued to the Government on account of the working of the Andhra Paper Mills. The formation of the Andhra Province is in sight. Let us congratulate the Andhras on their success. Therefore, while it is in sight, why not the Government defer that matter and leave it to the Andhra Province instead of providing money in this supplementary Budget? ”

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ For the time being, the Government must be sanctioning money for the Andhra districts also till the Andhra Province can take it over.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The Andhra districts also form part of Madras Province now.”

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ My hon. Friend, the Finance Minister, is an Andhra and I have very great respect for the Andhras. What I meant was not that they should not be paid any money if they are going to have a separate Province, but there was no necessity to provide for it in this supplementary Budget. If the Andhra Province—God forbid—is not going to take shape until next year, you can provide for it in the annual budget. I do not, for a single moment, grudge paying money for the Andhras. On the contrary, I would plead with the Government for some money to be paid to the Andhras, because they have suffered for a long time. But my submission is that this need not have been included in the supplementary Budget.

“ Sir, on page 30, item (i), you will find there is a provision made for the Government Glass Bangle Factory Centre. Perhaps the Government are very solicitous now about ladies because they want to provide bangles for ladies. (Interruption) They used to ask men ‘Are you wearing bangles?’ (Interruption) This may be perhaps for men like the Hon. Minister who are not courageous enough to own their mistakes. The ability of people must be conceded. Sir, I am taking a very serious view of this bangle factory. The scheme involves a non-recurring expenditure of about a lakh of rupees on building, etc., and a recurring expenditure of about two lakhs of rupees. Then, the Government estimate that after deducting all expenditure, the net profit of the Government will be about 1½ lakhs of rupees. God only knows what the profit will be; they have not worked out; they have no experience of bangles or bangle factories. Therefore, I do not know how this bangle factory is going to work.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ Why do you think the Government have no experience of bangles? ”

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ I do not want to expatiate upon it, Sir. But I shall say they have no experience of bangle factories. It must be left to private enterprise. There is this difference between private enterprise and the Government taking up a particular industry. The Government do not feel that it is their money. Whoever may be the Ministers, whether you, I or anybody else, we are not so mindful of the money that is being spent. It is an unnatural thing if there are exceptions. If I am the owner of a factory and if I spend money on that factory, I am always looking to my loss or profits; but if the Government take up a factory, they squander the people's money and do not take much care for the running of the factory. If there is a loss to the

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Government, they approach the Legislature and ask for more money for running it. Therefore, provision for this bangle factory, even if it is a necessity, should not come up in a supplementary budget. The Government must consider their plans, have their estimates and come before the Legislature in the month of March and say, 'Well, these are the new services on which we want to embark. If you are satisfied that these services should be run, give us sanction.' That is the procedure which is more reasonable and parliamentary. But now at the fag-end of the year, when we are going to have the whole expenditure closed, for Government to come with estimates and ask the Legislature to sanction amounts is not just either to the Legislature or to the public whose money is going to be spent.

" I shall now come to political sufferers. The Government want more staff for the distribution of lands to political sufferers. Whether I am a political sufferer or not, I do not feel that anybody can disrespect the political sufferers, whoever they may be. Even with communists, if they are really political sufferers, I will sympathize. I will not sympathize with their views, ideas or actions but I will sympathize with them for their political sufferings. The Government want more money for engaging additional staff for the grant of lands to political sufferers. But the Government, to say the least, are not sincere in this effort. They are not concerned with political sufferers, they are concerned with people of their own Party. They want to distribute prizes, give mans and take away one jagir or one zamindari and give it to somebody else. As a matter of fact, the past and the present Revenue Ministers on the floor of the Assembly and this House in unmistakable language said that lands would be given to but political sufferers, notwithstanding their present political affiliations; the Government misled the people into believing that lands would be given to political sufferers; irrespective of their present political affiliations, as they have issued secret instructions to the different Collectors that lands should not be given to political sufferers who are not Congressmen at present or Socialists.

" The socialists are the enemies of the present Government. They want to stand against the Congress candidates in elections and drive them out of office. Preparations are afoot in this direction. Such being the case, I cannot understand the reason why the Government should say that among socialists also there are political sufferers. Perhaps Government are sure that the socialists are going to oust them from office and so dub them also as political sufferers lest they should grow more active to throw the present Government out of office. I know that definite instructions have been issued to the Collectors that lands should be given only to congressmen who continue to be congressmen now and not to those who have now changed over to the Socialist party. Sir, let the Hon. the Minister in charge of assignment of lands to political sufferers contradict my statement, if it is not a fact. On

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account of these instructions, if I may make a personal reference here, Sir, the lands given to me have been taken away. I have made repeated references to this question but no Hon. Minister has ever come forward with an answer. Is not this business designed to help your own men? Why do you hide your real complexion and take shelter under the sacred name of 'political sufferers'? Again why do you rush with this question? Why not you defer it for consideration at the proper time, that is when the annual Budget is presented before the House? Sir, all this is being done in hot haste and there is absolutely no immediate necessity for making this provision in the supplementary budget.

" Now, Sir, no supplementary budget could or would have been presented in this manner in any legislature, anywhere. It is possible only here. I ask, could such a thing have ever been possible here, if only the Ministers had had that fear hovering over them that the Opposition was strong enough to take their place in the Cabinet, if perchance they should give up office. No, they consider the Opposition's remarks as a cry in the wilderness. They are satisfied with the present position—and feel happy about it—that they can themselves do everything and finally say 'the Legislature has voted the Demands'.

" I do not want to take any more of the time of the House but would refer to one question and be done with it. The question is that of 'electricity'. Sir, large sums of money have been provided for electric projects. Of course electricity is a necessity. But I am reminded of an old proverb which says 'There is darkness beneath the lamp'. This proverb, although electricity falsified it, appears to be in a measure true in certain places. Sir, there is no electricity at a place which is only fifteen miles away from the city. There is a place called Ganapatipuram in Tambaram where there is a generator and where people go without electricity. The people in that area have begun to clamour for electricity and they say 'because some Assistant Secretaries to Government and other high officials are put up in West Tambaram, electricity has gone there, because the relatives of some of the high officials of Government are living in East Tambaram, it went there also but we are not even two furlongs away from that place and yet we are denied the benefit'. Sir, this kind of criticism is levelled against the Government and I want to put the Ministers on their guard lest they should grow more unpopular. I would advise them not to allow themselves to be attacked like this. Let not people think that Ministers exist to provide amenities for their relatives and followers only. In fact, I know that most of our Ministers are gentlemen who do not have such ideas but let not their acts, however unwittingly done, create this sort of feeling among the public that Government are for their own men and not for the public at large.

" Finally, Sir, I feel that Government should at least hereafter make it a point not to approach the House for grants at the

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tag end of the year but to do so at the proper time. For we must at least have an idea of how many crores of rupees have been spent so far, how much more will be spent and how much we will have to sanction. Sir, that is the responsibility of the legislature and that is a right which I would urge the Government to respect. I thank you, Sir, for having allowed me more time than was stipulated by you."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN:—"Mr. President, Sir, as we have very little time at our disposal for the discussion of the Supplementary Grants, I shall confine myself only to two subjects, namely, agriculture and food. Sir, we are still passing through partial starvation and mal-nutrition. That a healthy and stable agriculture is essential for the welfare of the country at large and also of the provinces in particular is an old saying. But unfortunately, today the small peasant-farmer is completely at the mercy of the elemental forces of nature. Agriculture has become merely a gamble in our country as the monsoon on which agriculture depends is also quick and erratic in its nature. The farming methods in this country and in this province in particular are still ante-deluvian and are on an extremely low level. Harvests are equally extremely unstable and, fluctuating from season to season, from year to year. For ages, the land has been ruthlessly exploited and little or nothing has been put back on it. Most of the agricultural lands here, as elsewhere, have been sorely impoverished by centuries of erosion resulting from unwise cultivation. It is a pity that more than three-fourths of the land all over India as well as of this Province have been eroded and corroded by agencies like water and wind. Millions of acres have been damaged and millions of acres have been virtually exhausted or permanently ruined as a result of erosion by wind and water. More than three-fourths of the available crop lands, as I have said, have been very much ruined. Unless there is effective remedial action within the next few years at least, it will be a hopeless task. About 167 million acres in India, once good crop land, have been almost ruined by erosion for any further practical cultivation. This devastating process has been long at work on millions of acres and hence the urgency and importance of this problem. Our farmers should not only learn the best methods of soil conservation but they should apply them to the land. Government should make soil study and make the information available to all the farmers. Government should study what sort of price-levels would provide adequate incentive to production and supply the agricultural needs of the farmer, e.g., machinery, fertilisers, insecticides, etc. Credit systems will have to be worked out to enable the backward farmers to become adequately equipped for efficient food production. I am not, however, for the establishment of monster mechanical farms everywhere as you find in western countries. Ignorance is the arch enemy of the farmer. The provision for agricultural education is very limited in our province. Therefore, I plead, that every district should have an agricultural

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college. Abundant advice to all the farmers in all the aspects of agriculture should be made available. Every university should have a Chair of Agriculture established. All our universities should give recognition to agriculture as a subject for graduation. The province should be studded with well-equipped centres of teaching. Each centre, besides giving systematic instruction to regular students, should organize lectures to farmers in the neighbourhood. They should conduct classes and demonstrations in dairying, horticulture, particularly in manual processes. Such a definite policy will bring the teaching of agricultural science within the reach of those actually working on the land. Dairy schools should be started all over. A comprehensive system of agricultural education and research in numerous directions should be promoted. New light on the breeding and feeding of livestock should be thrown and new process of dealing with soils and the maintenance of fertility should be effected. Well-equipped farm institutes, as a part of future educational schemes should be set up forthwith."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I have to inform the hon. Member that we are discussing the Supplementary Demands. I would like to know if he has got anything to say on the subject before the House."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" I want to place these particulars before Government to help them in their food policy. . ."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" At the time of the annual Budget, the hon. Member may give his views on such subjects. But now we are discussing the supplementary budget."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" I wanted to place certain points before hon. Members. That is all. I have nothing more to say."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I regret to say that this is no budget at all. After the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi became the Minister for Finance, Sir, I have seen a progressive attempt to present the budget at the end of the year and not in the beginning. Since last year, we have had a budget for the commitments of the past year and not for the present. Now, Sir, what is presented in this budget is just an intimation that the supplementary budget will be presented in March 1950, when we shall be asked to sanction an expenditure already incurred to the tune of many crores. Last year the Finance Minister made that attempt and in the Lower House he was able to have his budget passed for the previous year. Sir, this is a very bad way of presenting a budget. In the introductory memorandum he says—

‘ Prior to the 1st April 1937, supplementary demands had to be presented to the Legislature when—

(1) the amount voted in the budget of a grant was found to be insufficient for the purposes of the year ; or

(2) a need arose for expenditure upon some ‘ new service ’ not contemplated in the budget.”

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“ In respect of expenditure of the latter class, the practice was to present a demand for a token sum of Rs. 100 if it was found possible to meet the balance of the expenditure by reappropriation from savings within the grant.

“ If you turn page after page you find demand for a new service and a demand for a token grant of Rs. 100. The Introductory Memorandum itself, rules of commonsense, the rules of finance and the rules of Legislature, all lay down that you must go for supplementary grants after giving detailed figures for expenditure when you have to spend something more than the grant already made. Now, Sir, on every page of the report it is stated that as the service is a ‘ new service ’ a token provision of Rs. 100 is made in the supplementary budget, the actual expenditure being met from the savings within the current financial year, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950. I am sure, Sir, in every case you are going to spend crores of rupees and come before the parliament in March 1950 with a supplementary budget and say, ‘ We have spent huge sums without grants, but please sanction them ’. It is going to be an accomplished fact and you have no escape out of it. I say, Sir, this is showing very scant courtesy to the legislature. It is irregular and illegal in the extreme. 1 p.m.

“ Sir, why could not they estimate the money required for these new services instead of asking for a token grant of Rs. 100. The reason, Sir, is the Government do not know the figures. We have found their budgets always wide off the mark. Their estimates of income and expenditure have never been correct. At any rate they were very wide off the mark, not by thousands, not by lakhs but by crores. That means, Sir, that the Finance Department of this Government has neither grip nor grasp. I say and take full responsibility for that, that considering all the circumstances and the fact that expenditure has increased by crores after they took charge and the fact that their figures are wide off the mark, the Finance Department is the worst managed department of the present Government of Madras. There is no doubt about it.

“ This supplementary Demand is defective in three omissions. And what are the omissions? We had a cyclone in Andhra Desa. We have decided to spend something to relieve the distress in that area. Is there anything provided for this in the budget which covers so many pages? The cyclone occurred before this was printed. Government propose to spend substantial sums of money to the extent of crores in the cyclone affected area and that too immediately and within the current financial year. Should they not include something in the budget and present it to this House. This is one major omission, in this supplementary budget. If this had been done we would have details time to discuss how much we are going to spend and what is the estimate of expenditure to be met under cyclone relief.

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“ Another omission is this. The other day, the Hon. the Minister for Revenue said that they were going to pay the zamindars in cash, and would not collect a single pie from the tenant, however much they may be benefited and whatever be the time they have occupied the lands. Sir, you took the view that nothing should be collected from the tenants. I took the view that something ought to be collected. Now the point is this. I know very well that it is no good for politicians to offend the tenants who are influential. They are not going to collect anything from the ryots in this Province. It was made clear in this House as well as in the floor of the Assembly that money was going to be paid in cash. Is the statement made by a responsible Minister to be taken at its face value or is it the idea that no money is going to be paid till the end of the current financial year and so no supplementary grant need be asked? I say, the expectation of the zamindars is and the expectation of the Government too is, that according to the promise made by the Government, cash would be paid down, at least a portion of money due, to the zamindars during the financial year. Where is the provision for this in this budget? Is the Revenue Minister going to ask us to consider the expenditure in March 1950 after paying crores of rupees to the zamindars in cash? I say, Sir, this is not the way to treat the House to which he must come for supplementary grants. Now, Sir, this is a sad omission.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ It is only a proposal to pay”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ If that is so, let us know, let the zamindars know that they are not going to get anything before March 1950. I leave it at that, Sir.

“ There is another, more important thing now, which is as serious as the previous omission. The third omission is, there is no provision for the Grow More Food Campaign proposed to be carried out in the next two years. Of course, there are a few items in this Demand. But I have read the Government Order, dated 2nd September in respect of the two years' campaign and the expenditure connected with it is very substantial. I do not find any mention made about it in this supplementary budget, stating that we have a Grow More Food Campaign for two years and the money to be spent in the first year and that to be spent in the second year and so on. These are major omissions. Because the Finance Minister thinks, since he has got a majority in this House and a majority in the Assembly that he can present Budgets, not in the beginning of the year but at the close of the financial year. That is how these are being presented. I say, Sir, it is very irregular, illegal and showing scant courtesy to the House before which he has to bring the supplementary estimates for sanction. Then, Sir,

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I want to know from the President whether it is illegal.”

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* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" It is illegal."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I want a ruling of the President, Sir, whether the supplementary budget is illegal according to the Government of India Act."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Presentation of supplementary demands is not illegal. But the Hon. the Minister has said that the supplementary estimate is presented because it was a new service and the expenditure would be met by reappropriation from savings within the grant, if any, or by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950. In no democratic form of Government, can a Finance Minister say ' I want a token grant and I shall obtain a supplementary grant from the Legislature in 1950, at the end of the financial year.' I say, Sir, this is highly irregular, thoroughly illegal. He cannot say that. He himself started saying in his introductory remarks that ' If it was a new demand covered by the grant already made by the House, then I have a token grant of Rs. 100 '. He goes further and says, I do not know the amount that may be required. I have no estimates'."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The Hon. the Minister has stated that in respect of ' new service ' the expenditure on which could not be met by reappropriation from savings within the grant, he would come for a supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" That is not what is envisaged in the introductory memorandum where instructions are given. Where you have a token grant, you are able to meet the expenditure from the grant already made. When you want something more than what is sanctioned in the beginning of the year or the end of last year, then you have a token grant. You must mention the amount that has to be spent over and above the estimated amount . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" As I understand it the expenditure would be met from the amount already sanctioned. They would do it. If they are not . . ."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" They will obtain the supplementary grant from the Legislature in March 1950 after incurring the expenditure. That is the point. The Government do not know what is the amount required. They know what amount is granted. They want the amount. The Hon. Minister will say ' this cannot be covered by what is granted. Something more is required ' and then he must ask for sanction. I want to make it clear that they cannot ask for a token grant now, incur the expenditure and obtain the sanction in March 1950. This they cannot do . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member need not be agitated over it . . ."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" I am not agitated. I am speaking quick to save time."

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MR. PRESIDENT :—“ How I understand the position is this. They ask you to pronounce an opinion whether the new service is reasonable, admissible, necessary or not. They expect you to express an opinion on that. If you say that this is necessary, the Government may undertake it and try to meet the expenditure from the amount already sanctioned to them. If they want more money they will come to you in March with a supplementary demand for the amount they require. Then, if you think that the amount is unnecessary or heavy and you cannot sanction, you may refuse to sanction the expenditure.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ The Government accept that these are ‘ new service.’ When the Government come forward with new services, they must have made up their minds. They must know what a particular new service is, what is the anticipated expenditure for it, is it to be covered by grant already made, or is it not to be covered. Suppose, Sir, there is a ‘ new service ’ on which they spend a crore of rupees not covered by original sanction. They come to the House and say, ‘ Well, there is the “ new service.” We have spent one crore of rupees. We want sanction for this because a token of Rs. 100 was provided.’ I say this is entirely wrong, illegal. Let them consult any legal pandit, any expert, any man who knows anything about finance. It is thoroughly illegal. If it is covered by original grant, token grant is enough. We are saying, ‘ You incur the new expenditure that is covered by the original sanction, but when you come forward and say we do not know whether it will be covered and so we are asking you for a new grant, and a supplementary estimate will be presented in March 1950, I say, Sir, they are wrong. They are not fair to the House and they are doing an injustice. Why are they so doing? They do not know their own mind. They have no estimates and always their estimates are far wide of the mark. I do not think in any other province of this country their estimates are so wide of the mark and in crores of rupees. Last year it was four crores.

1-15 P.m. “ Now, Sir, I want to make one suggestion. The Government must cut down the expenditure. Before the Congress took power our average expenditure was Rs. 40 crores.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ Before the war it was about Rs. 16 crores.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ During the war it came to Rs. 40 crores. Then when the Congress took power the expenditure has increased to 57 crores, a jump of Rs. 17 crores. Why is this? If the Finance Minister has got the figures, let him tell us how much of this 17 crores is due merely to the pay of the officers newly appointed. Why are they spending all this money? Because they have created new offices. The Retrenchment and Re-organization Committee went into this matter in 1948 and made a report, but no final decision has been reached by the Government. Sir, I am glad that the Ex-Premier is now here and I hope he will correct me if I am wrong in what I am going to say. I am told that before he gave up office, he made it a point that there should be retrenchment in every

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department of at least 12½ per cent. Has there been any retrenchment now? It is no credit to the Finance Department that they are spending 17 crores more than what they were spending in 1945-46. Why are they spending this money? What have they done? Take food, the most important thing. What have they done for it? It was reported in the papers that the Finance Minister was in his great form when he replied to the debate in the lower House”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ On a point of order, Sir, are we discussing the supplementary demands only or are we having a general discussion of the budget? ”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ I am only mentioning what the Government have not done. There is no rule preventing me from speaking about what the Government have not done, in connexion with the supplementary demands. I may point out that the items of expenditure necessary for the progress and prosperity of the country have not been included.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ I seek your ruling on the point, Sir, whether in speaking on supplementary demands an hon. Member can speak about what the demands do not contain and whether he should not confine himself to the subjects covered by the demands.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ I may make a few suggestions, Sir, and say that the supplementary demands have not been properly presented. Any Member can get up and say that such and such a thing ought to have been provided for in the supplementary demands. I think there is no rule which says that we cannot talk about these things.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ At present only supplementary demands are before us for discussion. They are not the general budget proposals. On the general budget discussion, there will be time enough for hon. Members to say that the Government have not done this or that and that they ought to have done this or that. Now, as Mr. Suryanarayana Rao has done, I request the hon. Member to confine his remarks to what the Government propose to do and why they want these supplementary demands for. The hon. Member may express his opinion on them and say that this is right and that is not right, this is good and that is not good and so on. That is what appears to me to be a reasonable discussion. I am not giving a ruling, but that appears to me to be obvious.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ It looks to me equally obvious that if a supplementary demand does not contain an item of expenditure which the Government ought to incur and which they are going to incur, I can talk about it and have a discussion on it.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member is mixing up two things. If the hon. Member has any information that the Government are going to spend money on something which they have not

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included here, I have no objection. But one would like to ask how he got that information. Short of that, the hon. Member cannot go on saying that the Government have not done this or that."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" With regard to the three omissions, first of all in connexion with the cyclone, the Government have said"

MR. PRESIDENT :—" If the hon. Member wants my ruling on the point raised, my ruling is that he cannot refer to anything else except what finds a place in the supplementary demands."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" I cannot speak on what I do not find in the supplementary demands? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I am sorry the hon. Member cannot deal with them here."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Suppose, Sir, I find that there is great distress in the hospitals for want of proper accommodation."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" So far as the cyclone is concerned, we have had a debate on it. Why should the hon. Member again refer to that subject? With regard to a debate on supplementary demands, the question is : the Government want money for particular items ; does the hon. Member agree with them or not? "

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" But if an hon. Member thinks that necessity has arisen for a certain expenditure in the interests of the province and the nation and that that expenditure has not found a place in the supplementary demands, it would be a curtailment of freedom of debate if that Member is not allowed to refer to that point."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is not prevented from raising that point. He may bring forward a regular resolution or adopt some other method. But in a discussion of supplementary demands, I am quite clear that the discussion cannot proceed on matters which are not included in the supplementary demands themselves."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Is it in order, Sir, for a Member to say that the Government have had no correct perspective when they brought forward these supplementary demands? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Suppose the Government have provided for Rs. 100 under Irrigation or Electricity. The hon. Member may say that the Government have no proper idea of the needs and that they should ask for more."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, the other day I requested you to allow a half-hour debate on the question of the great distress of the patients in hospitals who are lying on the floor without proper accommodation and you said that supplementary demands would soon be coming up before the House and that I could discuss the point then. I do not find a single demand here for provision of more hospitals or more accommodation in hospitals."

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MR. PRESIDENT :—“ Does the hon. Member refer to any ruling I gave? I remember perfectly well that supplementary questions were allowed for a decent amount of time on that particular question. That was why I said I would not allow an half-hour debate. That was the main reason, i.e., supplementary questions went on for a sufficient time.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ You mentioned, Sir, in regard to the grant of land for political sufferers that it would come up on supplementary demands. It has now come up and we can deal with it.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Then Sir, it is stated under the Excise Demand that in view of the termination of the Customs Union Agreement between the Government of India and French India from 1st April 1949, the Government have to incur an expenditure of Rs. 99,226. I sent in a resolution the other day on this subject. It is in the interests of both parties—both Indians and the French—that these possessions should be merged in the Indian Union. I learn that from Karaikal alone, in the first six months of the year 17,000 tons of rice had been shipped off. I think it is high time the Government took note of the difficulties created by the foreign possessions in South India and the expenditure we are put to. This matter may be taken up with the Government of India.

“ Sir, as you have ruled that I should not speak on what is not found in the budget”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I do not know if you can call it a budget. They are only demands for grants for further expenditure.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ That means it is a supplementary budget.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I did not want to interfere, but that should not be taken as a matter of right. I am not restricting hon. Members from saying what they want to say, but there should be some limit.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ I want to make one serious suggestion to the Government.”

A HON. MEMBER :—“ What about the other suggestions? Are they not serious? ”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ I believe in smiling through life. Whatever suggestions are given to the Government, they are not benefited. I mentioned in the House the other day with great regret but with a smiling face that you can take a horse to water, but you cannot make it drink. These suggestions are made here not in the hope that the Government would accept them or consider them, but because this is the only forum to try the Government before the bar of public opinion where the Government will be judged. These supplementary demands could have been avoided if only the Government had accepted the Retrenchment Committee's

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proposals. The Government must bring down the expenditure from 57 crores to 40 crores. They must also bring down the sales-tax which has only increased the cost of living. If they could do that, the Government could avoid the supplementary demands. The Government may ask for grants where they want to step up agricultural and industrial production, to provide more facilities for education and medical relief and for nation-building activities. It is high time that the Government reconsidered the many fads which have cost us crores of rupees. One is prohibition. The other day an ex-Minister said that this present prohibition policy has made women and children drink and that illicit distillation has become a cottage industry. It is high time that the Government reconsidered these matters and appointed a committee to go into them and find out whether their policy is correct because every time any important question is raised, the Finance Minister says he has no money. We have no money for nation-building services while we waste Rs. 20 crores for having illicit distillation. Sir, we are all for prohibition provided it can be successfully enforced.

“ Another thing is the nationalization of the bus services. It was said—

‘ If you wait for five minutes, you get a bus ’

I know from the experience of my own juniors that you have to wait for one hour and you do not get a bus. And you get a rotten bus and you have to pay higher fares. The accounts for 1947-48 and 1948-49 have not been audited and I feel I am right in saying that the Government have lost about Rs. 40 lakhs by nationalization. They could have avoided this wastage.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Who said that we have lost forty lakhs? ”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Because the Government have not published the audited accounts, people who have experience of the matter say that these buses have become rotten and if they are sold they will not fetch even a few lakhs, as against the expenditure of 70 lakhs.

“ Another fad is the provision of one crore of rupees on Khaddar. If the Government would only revise their notions . . . ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member can deal with them in the month of March. He is not going to cease to be a Member by that time.”

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p.m. DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ We do not know whether this House will continue to exist till March. The Andhra Province is coming and we are all uncertain about our being here till March. I am not keen on speaking at length. I want to tell them : give up these fads, re-examine them and do not waste crores of rupees ; be a little sensible. I shall at the end make this again clear : do not treat both the Houses with scant courtesy ; do not bring a budget like this which says, ‘ we want a token grant, we will spend crores of rupees and then we will bring in a budget in March ; at the end of the year we will tell you that we have spent moneys for which

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there was no grant.' This is an awful thing any Finance Department can do. Let them do their job, let them not be sleeping; let us know what figures there are for our expenditure. I hope the Finance Minister—who cannot do these things himself—will ask the department to see that they have the figures and that those figures are given to him and given to us and also to the public, so that we may know how the Government is run. And finally, Sir, I repeat what I said in the beginning—this is not a budget at all."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Then what is the discussion about? "

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" That it is not a budget."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" How long does the Hon. Minister propose to take for his reply? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I do not propose to take more than thirty minutes, Sir."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Then we will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 p.m."

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I wish to tell the House that at my request, an innovation has been made in the proceedings of to-day. The House knows that we have been sitting since the 14th of this month. Except two Bills that we have passed, not much appreciable work has been done and the other House too has not passed any further Bills to provide work for this House. So far as non-official work is concerned, I find there is not much work for more than an hour or two and I thought it was unnecessary to devote one full day to it. All the same, I was anxious to give some time for non-official work during this session and the question arose, how to fit in all these things. So, in consultation with the Leaders of both the Houses and in consultation also with the Leader of the Opposition, I have thought it would be better if to-day we could finish the discussion on the supplemental estimates as well as finish the non-official work. That is why I requested the Members of the Government party not to take part in the discussion on the supplemental estimates but to leave that work mainly to the Members of the Opposition, so that if we finish the non-official work also to-day, the other House may sit from to-morrow onwards and by the 25th they will be finishing some of the urgent Bills which will later come up for discussion here. Otherwise, if we take up the 23rd for non-official work, they will have the 24th for their non-official work and there won't be much business unless they sit for the 25th, 26th and 29th; and we do not also know when the House will have to meet again. So, in order to avoid difficulties to hon. Members of the House, I suggested this arrangement. I am therefore glad that Members of the Government party have taken my suggestion and have not taken part in the discussion on these supplemental estimates. At the same time, I want to make it clear that this should not be a precedent for the future. Discussions on

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supplementary demands will be for a full day in future, and I do not want to make this a precedent. These are the extraordinary circumstances which forced me to adopt this procedure to-day. I hope hon. Members will understand the spirit underlying this arrangement and I am thankful to them for having co-operated with me to expedite the business of the House."

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—" When will the Council meet again? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Just wait a minute. The Hon. Finance Minister will now reply to this debate. Afterwards we will take up non-official work, which I am sure we will be able to finish by 5 o'clock. I should like to know from the Leader of the other House when he thinks the other House will be able to finish the work there and when this House should meet again."

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" There are six ordinances to be passed in the present session and we also want that the Electricity Bill should be referred to a Select Committee in the other House—I am not quite sure whether it is to be a Joint Select Committee or a Select Committee of the other House alone; whatever it is, we want to sit on the 23rd, 24th and 25th . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I think I got notice of the Electricity Bill."

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" We want to sit on the 23rd, 24th and 25th and dispose of all these matters. The other Bills including the Panchayat Bill we will take up on the 15th December; in which case this House can agree to sit on the 26th or so, so that the business that will have been transacted in the other House by that time can be approved in this House also."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The Electricity Bill will be going, not to a Joint Select Committee, I suppose? If it is only to a Select Committee of the other House, then it may not be ready now for this House."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" No."

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—" Hon. Bhakthavatsalam says there is to be no Joint Select Committee but only a Select Committee of the Assembly."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" So, it won't come up here; we will therefore have only the Bills relating to the ordinances."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" The opinion on this side of the House is that it will be better to have the sittings of this House on the 28th instead of on the 26th."

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" With regard to the suggestion about the 28th, while we can have no objection to it, some of the Ministers, especially the Minister for Land Revenue will be touring the cyclone affected areas, leaving here on the 26th night. It will facilitate our work if we sit on the 26th; there is

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one Bill standing in the name of the Revenue Minister, which is one of the six ordinances; so, it will be better if the Council sits on the 26th."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"What have the hon. Members from the mufassal to say?"

SRI C. VEERABHADRA RAO:—"Is it necessary that the Minister for Land Revenue should be here?"

MR. PRESIDENT:—"The Government Members say that the concerned Minister may not be here; but other Members say he ought to be here."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU:—"The hon. Mr. Madhava Menon may play the card for all."

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO:—"We would like to be present in our places when the Hon. Minister tours our districts."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Is it the sense of the House that the business should be finished and then the Members should go to their places? (After a pause) I take it that the House will meet on the 26th instant."

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, the Leader of the Opposition and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition had been very eloquent over this supplementary statement of expenditure. But they took two different lines of attack. One wanted that there should be no demand for grants for further expenditure at all, while the other wanted to know why certain other things were not provided for. Sir, it is a little incongruous that while one speaks for no demands for grants for further expenditure, the other should plead 'why did you not provide for this and provide for that?' The Leader of the Opposition is always very fond of the Finance Department, nay the entire Government. I remember in the last discussion, he said that Government is the only institution which is best mismanaged in the Presidency or some such thing. Now he says that the Finance Department is the worst mismanaged department. He is very liberal in his compliments to the Government and to the departments; but I am sorry we are unable to take any lessons from his homilies or his advices. When the Leader of the Opposition does not know what is being done with regard to the financial procedure or the presentation of the budget, I think he ought to take more lessons from the Finance Department itself before he can say that the Finance Department is the worst managed department. I think my department will certainly allow him . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Whose Finance Department?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The Finance Department of the Government of Madras."

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MR. PRESIDENT :—“ Perhaps he is speaking of his own Finance Department.”

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ He is speaking perhaps of his own Home department. Whatever it is, there is no use attacking the Government on broad lines instead of specially saying what has been done or what has not been done which can certainly be made in a general budget discussion. Sir, you have rightly ruled that it is only a demand for grants for further expenditure. This is not a general budget, it is not a supplementary budget, it is not a revised estimate of what we are going to spend in all the departments. The revised estimate will be available only along with the budget in February next; we take eight months' actuals with regard to receipts and expenditure and we prepare a forecast with regard to the current year's expenditure, which will be in the shape of a revised estimate. This is nothing of the sort; this is only a demand for grants for further expenditure. Certain items have been considered by the Government during the course of this year and they have thought they could sanction them with the approval of the House. In most cases, these are schemes which have been approved by the Government, but nothing has been spent so far except that certain emergent appointments had to be made with regard to the Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue, and some other major items. It is also not known how much we are likely to spend in the course of the year, and that is our difficulty. That is why there is a demand for Rs. 100. Had we known how much we should spend in the course of the year, we could certainly have specified the amount and got the approval of the House; but now we are coming before the House for broad criticism on the points mentioned in these notes, so that if necessary we might cancel or defer any of them in the light of the criticisms made. It is not correct to say that we are in a big majority and therefore we can do whatever we like or that what we are doing is not legally valid. According to the strictest letter of the law, under section 81 of the Government of India Act, there is no need for the Finance Minister to come before this House, before the Legislature, with demands for grants for further expenditure, unless we are sure that we are likely to exceed the budget estimate presented and approved last year. The section says—

“ If in respect of any financial year further expenditure from the revenues of the Province becomes necessary over and above the expenditure therefore authorized for that year, the Governor shall cause to be laid before the Chamber or Chambers a supplementary statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure and the provisions of the preceding sections shall have effect in relation to that statement and that expenditure as they have effect in relation to the annual financial statement and the expenditure mentioned therein.”

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“ So, unless we are convinced that we are likely to exceed the demand approved by the Legislature, we need not at all come before the House for the schemes that we are contemplating during the course of the year; but yet we are placing them before the Legislature so that we may know their criticism and we might, if necessary, modify or cancel them according to the criticisms.”

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MR. PRESIDENT :—" Section 81 says ' supplementary statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure'. I wish to know whether that has been done."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" In respect of some of them, the entire expenditure will not be incurred in this year."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I wish to know whether in respect of new services, you have an estimate showing the amount of expenditure on them."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" So far as it is available, it has been given; since we do not know what is likely to be spent in this year, we have taken a token sum of Rs. 100."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" Both these things have been given."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" So it is in accordance with section 81 of the Government of India Act."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" But it does not contain details."

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" If it is approved, it will form Part I of the Budget and all the details will be given in the general budget that will be presented to the House. Where it cannot be anticipated how much we are likely to spend, we have come up with Rs. 100. There are certain items where we can be more precise. Supposing we appoint a Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue, we know the exact amount and it will be mentioned but when we do not know when a scheme will be implemented or how much will be spent during the course of the year, we only ask for a token sum. Even that, as I said, I need not place before the House; but I am taking the House into confidence according to the assurance given to the House two or three years ago when Mr. Suryanarayana Rao raised the point that from time to time the Government might place new schemes before the House and seek their approval."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" On a point of order, Mr. President. The documents placed in our hands is ' Demands for Grants for further expenditure and detailed supplementary estimates thereof.' This book contains only information how much is required and does not give any details as it purports to do."

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" As I told you, Sir, I have placed this before the House pursuant to the undertaking I have given to the House. They relate to specific points raised in the note; it is not a general budget or a revised estimate and we need not go into a general discussion of what is to be done and what is not to be done."

" Criticisms have been raised about the need for new services. Of course, our departments are also anxious that we should not

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incur large sums of money in the course of the year which have not been approved by the Legislature. But hon. Members know that in the fluid state of affairs obtaining at present, when things are not normal almost in every department due to Post-War problems, due to scarcity of food, essential commodities and other things, things cannot be accurately guessed as to how much the expenditure is likely to be and what the receipts will be. This sort of correct budgeting is not possible in the present fluid state of affairs and you cannot blame the Finance Department for not budgeting correctly. Last year in the Government of India, they presented supplementary demands to the tune of a hundred crores of rupees and as usual there was criticism. But certain items could not be contemplated at the time of the Budget and even individuals, even the Leader of the Opposition, cannot frame a Budget in February for the whole of the next year and stick to it; if he tries, he will know how difficult and almost impossible it is."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" I do not commit that fault of budgeting like that."

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Budget is a sort of indication of what we are likely to do and it is a collection of our intentions for the future, for the next year. Necessarily, it has to be varied from time to time in the light of experience. Let us take one concrete case, the Agricultural Department. We need some tractors or bulldozers for some farm; we place an order with a firm in America or England; mostly, they do not arrive in time and what we do not spend in the course of the year has to be carried to the next year. So also, is the case with regard to Irrigation. Electricity and other departments. It is very difficult to anticipate what is likely to be spent within the next few months or in the course of the year. There are so many factors, the difficulty of finding personal, shortage of materials and other handicaps and bottlenecks and we cannot correctly estimate how much we are likely to spend.

" The Leader of the Opposition once again said that we have spent seventeen crores more than during the war. We spent only thirty crores then and now it is forty-nine crores. It is a matter for congratulation that in spite of Prohibition, we have been spending large sums of money for essential needs of the people, for Education, for Irrigation, for Public Health, etc. I thought the Leader of the Opposition will have a word of congratulation. I think the Leader of the Opposition will do well to encourage us to get more and spend more money for our people, instead of saying that we used to spend Rs. 30 crores during the war and now we are spending 47 crores and so we are wasting seventeen crores; so that people may benefit with services for the money they are paying to the Government. In everything, we are far behind the advanced countries and it is up to us to spend larger and larger sums of money to better the lot of our people. It is a good thing that we spend more on Electricity, on Irrigation, on Education and

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on Public Health and the security services. The point to be considered by the House is : Is or is it not a fact that we are spending more on the Police? In 1937, just before the War, we were spending Rs. 60 lakhs on the Police but last year it became Rs. 6½ crores; Jails accounted for Rs. 28 lakhs but now it comes to Rs. 110 lakhs because the cost of diet of even the C class prisoner has gone up; while formerly it cost only 7 pice, less than 2 annas, it is now 10 annas and there has been a revision of salaries for the warders. Likewise in everything, the expenditure has gone up. We revised the scales of pay of peons and also”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ I wish to know whether there are more people in jails than we had previously.”

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Perhaps, there are more Prohibition prisoners just now; the jail population is about 20,000 now, whereas it used to range from 16,000 to 17,000. If a separate question is put, we will certainly give the necessary information.

“ As I said it is very difficult to budget for the future correctly. We frame the Budget sometime in February and it is difficult for us to be told that the Government should not incur expenditure on new services. Take the case of procurement, rationing, security services or even educational institutions; a correct estimate of what we should be doing for the future will be difficult. We are opening a number of schools and colleges, some of which have not been contemplated in the Budget. But the demands of the times have been such that some people apply for permission in June and get it in July and start a school. Things, as I said, are a little abnormal and we are still suffering from Post-War confusions and there is no use of blaming the Government for not preparing the Budget properly and for the estimate being wide off the mark.

“ Regarding the observations made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, I may inform the House that we have very carefully considered whether a Fourth Member for the Board of Revenue is needed or whether a Director of Settlements was needed; the Cabinet Sub-Committee very carefully went into the question and we thought that it was absolutely essential that we should sanction some of those posts. We are not anxious to create more posts when we have instructed heads of departments that there must be a saving of 12½ per cent of expenditure in the departments. Zamindari abolition and rent reduction in estates have created so many problems and these have to be expeditiously met. We should not lag behind as there would be lot of confusion. After passing the Rent Reduction Act, certain steps have to be taken and they could not be taken without the necessary personnel, field staff and secretarial staff and officers. The work has increased abnormally in the Revenue Board and it has to be properly staffed to take such executive action as may be indicated for the abolition of zamindaris. Janab Farookhi Sahib remarked that Congressmen

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have demanded the abolition of the Board. It is true that people have demanded it. We have gone into the question very carefully. One of the Commissioners is in charge of Commercial Taxes and Prohibition. Even if you abolish the Board, we want senior officers to be head of the Commercial Taxes Department and Prohibition as they cannot be attended to in the Revenue Department here. Likewise also for Land Revenue and Food. Another Commissioner is in charge of zamindari abolition. Of the four, two are on special work, one for zamindari abolition and another for Food work, the other two attend to Commercial Taxes and Land Revenue respectively. As suggested, the Board may be abolished but the number of officers cannot be lessened and the necessary expenditure upon them will have to be incurred by the Government. So, the cheap demand for the abolition of the Board of Revenue is not going to benefit us financially and we certainly want it. We have gone fully into the question and we have appointed the Fourth Member. And likewise, Sir, about the Director of Settlements. Previously, when settlement operations were in force, the settlement was spread over thirty years. If a district is surveyed and settled to-day, then for another thirty years that district would not be touched. So the districts in the Province would get by rotation surveyed and settled by a small survey and settlement party. Now, after the passing of the Rent Reduction Act, all the estates have to be surveyed and settled in a very expeditious manner. Even according to our present programme it would take five to six years before all the estates are surveyed; and then the question of compensation also is linked with the outcome of the survey and settlement. Therefore, Sir, we have to appoint a Director of Settlements.

“Likewise all items of expenditure have been considered very carefully with all our anxiety to cut down expenditure on services. Yet some of these services have become necessary, and the expenditure on them has to be incurred this year itself; and they were not contemplated when the Budget was framed in February last. The suggestions given by hon. Members will be considered when actual expenditure is going to be incurred. To-morrow the supplementary estimates will be discussed in the Assembly and Demand after Demand will be minutely examined, and in view of the criticism thereon, we will consider whether we can incur expenditure or drop it or defer it for the time being.

“There is nothing else that I wish to say except that the hon. Leader of the Opposition gets excited whenever he speaks on Budget matters.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“Sir, I have never got excited on anything.”

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“He is an eminent lawyer, and my own feeling is he does not find time to follow the Budget details, procedure, etc. I think where he does not know

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it is better he is silent, instead of, while playing the role of Leader of the Opposition, on financial matters attacking the Government in whatever they do."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Have I not supported Government several times? "

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" On financial matters he has not been very helpful to us. His has not been a healthy criticism about what is being done and what is not being done. (Interruption.) Whatever it is, sometimes empty clouds make much noise. It does not mean a big rain is in the offing; it does not mean a big cyclone is in the offing. They thunder and roll on, and so we do not bother about them. We go on as long as we can go on. It may be the Opposition is not strong enough. Every Government have to function, and sometimes they have to incur expenditure not provided in the Budget; and so it is necessary that they should come forward with supplementary estimates. We had a big discussion in the recent Finance Ministers' Conference about the expenditure incurred without the approval of the legislature. Last year they incurred one hundred crores in the Government of India. This was discussed, and they could not do anything or arrive at any conclusion, except as a sort of wishful thinking that it should be confined to the minimum expenditure possible. In that way it was considered and no definite conclusions were arrived at. Therefore, the House should allow Government to incur some expenditure even though it was not included in the original Budget. If there is widespread discontent about it, Government will seek a vote of confidence according to established parliamentary traditions. That is the convention. If they do not get it, they will resign. I hope we will respect that convention here also."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The House will now take up non-official business."

III.—NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

THE MADRAS WAKF BILL, 1947 (L.C. BILL NO. 3 OF 1947).

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Mr. President, Sir, before moving my motion I would like to raise a point of order about the amendment tabled by Mr. K. T. M. Ahamed Ibrahim."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" That will come in later. You may make your motion. It may be, Mr. Ibrahim may not move his amendment at all. So, you may move your motion and if Mr. Ibrahim moves his amendment, you may raise your point of order, if any."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that the Madras Wakf Bill, 1947 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1947), be referred to a Select Committee. Sir, for the present I do not want to go into the details of the Bill. You will remember, Sir, when I introduced this Bill, the hon. the Leader of the House,

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Dr. Rajan, wanted that the Bill should be referred for eliciting public opinion. Of course it was passed and the Bill was referred for public opinion. Public opinion has expressed itself. It is printed in the form of a book, and I shall refer to some of the important opinions expressed on the matter.

“ First, there is the opinion of Mr. V. L. Ethiraj, Barrister-at-Law, Public Prosecutor, Madras. He says, ‘ I agree with the principles and object of the Mover of the Bill.’ Then comes the view of the Board of Revenue. They are in favour of this Bill. They say, ‘ Among the objectors to the Bill, the opinion of Sir Mohamed Usman of Madras seems to carry some weight. He has stated that the Bill will have the effect of discouraging people from making Wakfs. The Board, however, holds the view that the present legislation cannot stand in the way of persons, charitably disposed who would be willing to make Wakfs. Unless there is a reasonable cause for apprehension in the minds of people, who create the Wakfs, that the funds are likely to be diverted to purposes other than those originally intended for, there appears to be no reason for the donors to be discouraged from making Wakfs. In conclusion, the full Board is of the view that the intended legislation will provide for the efficient management of the Wakfs in the Province.’ Then, Sir, the Collectors of all districts have expressed their opinion. Some have expressed their opinion; while some have not expressed at all their opinion. Of those who have expressed their opinion, every one of them, without a single exception, has expressed in favour of the Bill. The Collector of South Arcot says, ‘ the Bill now moved by Mr. Abdul Latif Farookhi Sahib seeks to remedy these defects among other things and it may therefore be considered as a desirable piece of legislation. The Muslim Wakf Act of 1923 which is now in force has two main defects, namely, (1) the absence of any means of verifying the correctness of the accounts of Wakf unless a private person moves the court by a petition after paying the prescribed fees and (2) the absence of any agency or authority with powers of superintendence over the Wakf.’ Then the Collector of Tirunelveli says, ‘ the general consensus of opinion appears to be in favour of the Bill. Such a legislative measure appears necessary for the proper and better management of Wakf.’ Then, Sir, the Collector of Guntur says, ‘ the Bill is a welcome measure to the Muslim population and its enactment will certainly help the community in general.’ ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ On a point of order, Sir. We have all been furnished with a copy of the opinions. Is it necessary for the hon. Member to read them? ”

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ Sir, I am only reading one or two sentences here and there. Then, Sir, the Collector of North Arcot says, ‘ as stated in the Board’s reference cited above, Sri N. M. Anwar, M.L.A., and the Principal, Arabic College, Vellore, were consulted regarding their views on the principles of the Bill.’ Of course they are opposed to the Bill. Further on he says, ‘ The present Bill seeks to remedy these defects and has also

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provided for an effective machinery to manage and supervise Wakf properties. The objections raised by interested Muslims need not be taken seriously. I consider that the Bill, if passed, would ensure effective management of Wakf properties and may, therefore, be supported by Government'.

" The Collector of Nellore also supports the Bill. Now there is only one Hindustani Muslim newspaper throughout the Province, a daily newspaper called the ' Mussalman ' and that newspaper also supports the Bill. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Andhra Muslim Conference, the All-India Shia Conference and a host of others have supported the Bill.

" There are certain individuals who are and institutions which are interested in me or with whom I have some connexion or other. I have asked them not to express any opinion lest I should be accused of having stage-managed things. Now I shall examine how the opposition to the Bill stands. One important organization which is opposed to this Bill is the Muslim Educational Association of Southern India. What are the objections of that Association to the present Bill? The Association is convinced that there is need for legislation not merely to prevent mismanagement of the Muslim religious and charitable endowments but also to preserve the properties of such endowments. It is to be regretted that all the legislation so far enacted by the Central as well as Provincial Legislatures in respect of Muslim religious and charitable endowments has not served the purpose of achieving the above object. Even the scheme framed by courts of law in this Province have in many cases failed to secure any better management of the Wakf properties or the proper utilization of the funds belonging to the Wakf or income derived therefrom. Section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code as interpreted by the High Court of Judicature at Madras is the relevant section for the proper management and preservation of the Wakfs and their endowments in this Province. The Muslim Educational Association of Southern India, Madras, therefore, feels that there is urgent need for undertaking legislation so as to amend the Civil Procedure Code as well as the Limitation Act in order to prevent further mismanagement and disappearance of the Muslim religious and charitable endowments.

" For securing the proper administration of the Muslim religious and charitable endowments in this Province, the Association is of the firm opinion that there should be established a properly constituted independent statutory body such as a Board of Commissioners for Muslim Religious and Charitable Endowments on the same lines as Hindu Religious Endowments Board with necessary modifications and adjustments suited to the needs of the Muslim institutions. Unless such a machinery which is to work under the supervisory control and direction of the Government with due regard to the requirements of the personal law of Muslims is set up, it is not possible to improve the existing state of affairs in regard to the Muslim charitable and religious endowments.

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"I ask every member of this House whether this opinion is in support of the Bill or not. Down below there is opposition. I do not understand the reasons for the opposition."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"Have they given any reasons?"

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—"They say—

'Viewed from this aspect, the provisions of Madras Wakf Bill No. 3 of 1947 and the machinery suggested therein do not and will not achieve any purpose whatsoever in securing the better and efficient management of the Wakf properties.'

They say that certain machinery has to be set up. The foundation has been laid when the Hon. Leader of the House agreed to circulate this Bill for eliciting public opinion. The public opinion received is in favour of the Bill. If they are opposed to certain or all the provisions of the Bill, let them scrap every word of it and put in whatever they want. Why do they say that this Bill will not achieve the object in view? There are two reasons—two unpleasant reasons—which they do not want to give openly and in so many words. Let me open my heart and state them. I hope my hon. Friends on this side of the House and on the other side will excuse me. They say that Muslim endowments should not be handed over to a Hindu Government. We are wedded to this Government. We are not going away to Pakistan. If we are not to trust this Government, whom else are we to trust? To whom are we to go for finance and other things except the Hon. Finance Minister and the other Ministers of this Government? If they think that a Hindu Government should not manage Muslim endowments, why don't they have the moral courage to say so? The Muslim community is not opposed to this Bill. The Muslim community has handed over their endowments even to the British Government. In any Government there will be bickerings among the people. There was the trouble of partition and no-partition in the past. Now everything is settled."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"What do you want us to do?"

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—"You have received public opinion. Muslim public opinion is in favour of it. The Board of Revenue has also said that. Act up to that opinion. If you don't act up to that public opinion and throw out this Bill. I have no axe to grind. I will be content with the moral satisfaction that I have done my part of the duty. This Legislature will be here either in this form or some other form. We, Muslims, have to live in this land. If we die, our future generations of people will have to live with the children of these Hindus. When that is the case, how can anybody say that Muslims have nothing to do with Hindus and the Hindus have nothing to do with the Muslims and hence the Hindus have no business to legislate so far as Muslim matters are concerned? Why don't they say that openly? Why do they say that all this is necessary and then object to the Bill? As I said, scrap every word of it. Here is the foundation. Put your superstructures upon it. I shall accept your amendment

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in toto. But don't say that this is not necessary. Why do they adopt dilatory tactics? Why do they wait in deputation on the Minister in charge of the department and say that the Bill be recirculated? Recirculation in other words means shelving the Bill. That is one reason.

There is another reason and that is that the Bill is moved by Mr. Farookhi, a man who has left the Muslim League. The Muslim League Party is there wounded and grieved. (Interruption by Janab K. T. M. Ahmed Ibrahim.) My hon. Friend will have his turn to speak. They say: 'Here is a man who has left the Muslim League'. I do not want to speak about party affairs. I will only make a passing reference and say that we, Muslims, have either to live in this land as Indians and citizens of this land or we must quit. There is no other go for us. If we are to live as citizens of this country, we have to live on non-communal lines, we have to associate ourselves with non-communal institutions. There is no half-way house between these two. There is no use of saying that this man has left the Muslim League. My Hon. Friend, the Finance Minister, the other day took Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan to task and he was justified in doing so because Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan unnecessarily provoked him. He said: 'You don't exist as a party'. That is not the proper reply. If Mr. Hameed Khan had joined any other political party, he could have been taken to task. Where is the Muslim League? On the floor of this House, on platforms outside this House and from house-tops I say that the Muslim League is dead and gone. There is no use of talking of the Muslim League. (K. T. M. Ahmed Ibrahim: 'I challenge the hon. Member to resign his membership in the Council and seek re-election on this issue.') Because the Bill is moved by Mr. Farookhi, a man who has left the Muslim League, the Bill is not to be supported.

If these two reasons weigh with the Government and if the Government are to play into the hands of people who want to adopt dilatory tactics, I have no complaint, no grievance or no criticism against them. I sponsor the Bill with the best of intentions. I want that the Muslim community should be helped in respect of the management and preservation of their endowments. I want the Muslims to live along with other people. I think this is a national Government which can deal with Muslim endowments with as much care as they take in regard to Hindu endowments. They should not make any distinction between the Hindu and Muslim endowments. That is why I have moved this Bill in this House. If the Hon. Leader of the House or any other Minister or the Ministry or the party as a whole feel that this Bill should not be passed because there are people who oppose it, let them defeat this. I have no objection. I submit if you examine carefully the object underlying the opposition of each one of the opposers, you will find that the one reason is vested interest. The most important thing is the vested interest. Please enquire into the lives, property and affairs of the opposers and see whether

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every one of them is not connected with this endowment or that. Is not this Bill going to snatch away the undue privileges which these people are enjoying? When that is the reason, I submit this House must be fair to the Muslims. From the beginning to the end excepting the last paragraph, the Association insists upon the necessity of having such a board, institution or machinery as has been provided for in the Bill. If, according to them, modifications are necessary, let them make those modifications. I say put the structure on this foundation. Where is another opportunity? If they are not going to put the structure, it means they don't want any legislation. They don't want to say so openly and in so many words for fear of courting unpopularity. Therefore, they adopt dilatory tactics, so that this Bill may not become an Act at all. If the Government knowingly or unknowingly, wittingly or unwittingly, want to play into their hands, I have no complaint against anybody. I am not at all in any way affected.

"A similar Bill was sought to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly in 1937 by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, now the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. What was the result? The result was there was wirepulling. It was sabotaged and the Muslim public opinion was enraged against the people who sabotaged the Bill. The Muslim League Party then assured the Muslim public that a similar Bill would be moved by the party itself. I was one of those who were asked to address a public meeting on the above lines. With what face and courage do these very people, who have given the assurance to the public, now come forward and say that this Bill is not necessary? They cannot do it and therefore it is that they are putting it in this manner. They emphasise the need for such machinery and then say that there is no need for this Bill. No reason is given. If they say that this Bill is defective, I humbly request them to suggest amendments and I shall accept every one of their amendments."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"There are people who have expressed themselves against the Bill. Will the hon. Member please say why they oppose? We are having an open mind in the matter."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—"I am thankful to the Hon. Minister for the suggestion. The one gentleman whose opinion is to be respected, and I also respect his opinion, is Sir Muhammad Usman. With regard to his opinion, the Board of Revenue has said that his fears are unfounded. Therefore, we need not take that into consideration now. There are opinions expressed by some organizations like the Anjuman. As public workers, every one of us including the Ministers and your goodself, Mr. President, knows that if we want to do anything, of the kind, we have to manipulate things and arrange meetings in support of our cause. You will pardon me if I say that I have myself arranged for public meetings and addressed them not only in

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Madras but also in Andhra Desa and elsewhere. When I was a member of the Central Assembly, I used to keep typed copies of a resolution and send them to people to hold public meetings and have it passed. Has any other organization opposed this Bill except the Educational Association whose opinion I have read? If only I wanted public meetings to support the Bill, I could have convened them in hundreds and got a resolution passed in support of the Bill in every one of such meetings. Even without meetings, I could have arranged to send some communications to the Press. Do not the hon. Members know all these?

"Sir, the other opinion is that of the Carnatic Family Association. That Association has not expressed any opinion itself. I am the President of the Carnatic Family Association. You will remember, Sir, the party we gave in honour of your goodself and an Hon. Ministers on behalf of the Carnatic Family Association on a former occasion. Now there are one or two interested persons perhaps in the pay of His Highness the Prince of Arcot who have expressed opinions against the Bill. Can that be taken as the opinion of the Carnatic Family Association? As I said, I am the President of that Association and Mr. Muhammad Mahnood, a young promising advocate, who is the Honorary Secretary of the Association and who has very greatly assisted me in drafting this Bill for which I am highly grateful to him, is in its favour.

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"Then, Sir, there are one or two persons, whose names I do not want to mention who have expressed themselves against this Bill. There is no connexion between this Bill and the opinions expressed by them, and one of them is a member of the Carnatic Family, who is known throughout the City as a semi-crack and the Government have simply incorporated his opinion in the book published by them without knowing what the real nature of that man is."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Has he been declared by a court as a crack now?"

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—"I do not say so, Sir, but I said that he is known to be a semi-crack. If you go through his opinion, you will find that it is simply non-sense and that it has no connexion with this Bill. He simply praises the Nawab of Carnatic and glorifies him. But now there is no glory in the ex-ruling families—not even in the Native States. He says nothing about these wakfs. He speaks about his own family.

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"May I say that there is no provision in law to detain a semi-crack, unless he is a Communist, Sir."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—"What are the other weighty opinions, Sir? There is another opinion expressed about the Bill by a leading Muslim gentleman of Madras who is an auditor. He is not against the Bill altogether. Sir, opinions naturally vary. Here, that gentleman simply suggests certain modifications to the Bill. I do not say, Sir, that the Bill introduced

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by me is infallible. If there are any modifications or amendments necessary, let us have them. That is why I have moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. Perhaps certain modifications might be necessary. There are various opinions also expressed against the Bill. But if you go through this booklet and read all the opinions printed therein, you will find that many of those people who have expressed opinions against the Bill, simply have suggested only certain improvements or modifications. But so far as I could gather, Sir, none of them, whose opinions are entitled to some weight, want that the Bill should be scrapped altogether.

"Sir, what does the Board of Revenue say? The Board of Revenue, on the whole supports the Bill, besides forwarding the opinions of the various Collectors and in conclusion it says, 'The full Board is of the view that the intended legislation will provide for the efficient management of the wakfs in the Province'. What more authoritative opinion is required?"

"Then, Sir, which is the other strong and influential opinion against the Bill. That is probably the opinion expressed by Sir Muhammad Oosman."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"The Muslim Educational Association of Southern India."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—"Sir, the Muslim Educational Association of Southern India says that a Bill of this kind is necessary, not merely to prevent mismanagement of the funds of the Muslim religious and charitable endowments, but also to preserve the properties of such endowments. You can as well go through their opinion from top to bottom. Then where is the reason for them to throw out this Bill? If, as I said, this Bill requires certain improvements or modifications, by all means, let us thrash it out in the Select Committee. Sir, all these reasons against the Bill boil down simply to this. It is a question of vested interests. I appeal to the Government that if they are satisfied that a Bill of this kind is not necessary for the preservation of the properties of charitable and religious endowments of the Muslim community, let them say so and I shall be satisfied. I will have no grievance against the Government. Let the Government say, 'Let the Muslim Wakfs go on like this; let their religious and charitable endowments go on as they are; let people in charge of these religious institutions squander or misappropriate their funds in any manner they like'. If they say like this, then all right, let my Bill be thrown out. If, on the other hand, they think that a measure of this kind is necessary for the Hindus of this Province to preserve the properties and to prevent mismanagement of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, even so I say, they should equally welcome this Bill. I do not see why they should draw a line of distinction between Hindus and Muhammadans in regard to the management of their religious and charitable endowments. Why should they not treat both of them alike and on an

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equal basis, and treat the Muslim institution with the same affection, with the same courtesy and with the same solicitude, with which they treat the religious institutions of their Hindu brethren.

“ Now, Sir, what does the Muslim Educational Association of Southern India say? They say, ‘ For securing the proper administration of the Muslim religious and charitable endowments in this Province, the Association is of the firm opinion that there should be established a properly constituted independent statutory body such as a Board of Commissioners for Muslim religious and charitable endowments on the same lines as Hindu Religious Endowments Board with necessary modifications and adjustments as suited to the needs of the Muslim foundations’. Therefore, they do not say that there is no need for a legislation of this sort. Sir, you can read between the lines and draw your own conclusion. I leave it to the House to read this opinion and draw their own inference. What they want is that this Bill must be drafted on the same lines as those of the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill. Now I ask, what else does this Bill do? It is drafted on the same lines as the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill and is based on the same principle. What other motive is there for me in this Bill? Is there any other object in this Bill than the one which they themselves have expressed here? After all, Sir, I do not understand how things of this nature would be on different lines altogether.

“ Sir, I do not want to go into the merits or demerits of this Bill at this stage. I say, that if those who are opposed to this Bill are sincere, let them suggest modifications; let them suggest amendments they want in the Select Committee. Let them even scrap the whole Bill and redraft all the clauses in the Bill; I would have no objection to that even. Let it be for the great good of their community. But if you do not want to do any of these things, then for God's sake, do not attribute motives to me for bringing forward this Bill and do not stand in my way. That is my request to you. Have the moral courage to come up and say, ‘ We want a Bill of this sort; let this Bill be modified and thrashed out in the Select Committee’. Therefore, Sir, I say to the Government, if you sincerely feel that this Bill is not necessary, then by all means oppose it. I would have no grievance against you. I would not complain against you. But let not the Government allow themselves to be misled and play into the hands of reactionaries or vested interests. For God's sake, please consider ten thousand times before you ask your party to oppose this motion.

“ Now Sir, at the present stage it is not for me to speak about the details of this Bill because the very life of it hangs in the balance. Its life is in the hands of the Government party. If they really feel that a Bill of this kind is necessary for the preservation and protection of Muslim religious endowments and their properties, if they really want to help the Muslim community in this matter, then I would request them in all earnestness to support this measure. With these words, Sir, I move my motion.”

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* **SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO** :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion. Being ourselves engaged in the reform of Hindu Religious Endowments, I am sure, Sir, all of us will sympathize with the objects of this measure. As the hon. Mover himself has said, you may alter any details in the Select Committee, in any manner you like, without defeating the principle of this Bill, because the principle underlying this Bill is the same as that of the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill. Therefore, Sir, I heartily support the motion for referring this Bill to a Select Committee.

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The question is, that the Madras Wakf Bill, 1947 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1947), be referred to a Select Committee.”

* **JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM** :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I move that the Madras Wakf Bill, 1947, be recirculated for eliciting public opinion thereon. In case, Sir, this motion is not carried, I should like to move my alternative amendment afterwards.

“ Sir, the hon. Mover of this motion had canvassed support for this Bill and in doing so, he has as a matter of fact canvassed support for my amendment. He himself admitted that there is no weighty opinion for the Bill.

“ Sir, the other day when this Bill was brought before the House, a motion was made that this Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion. On that occasion the Leader of the House the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan said, ‘ I should like this Bill to be thrown open for public opinion, public opinion particularly from persons concerned in the management of the wakfs and the religious institutions there.’ That is to say, he wanted that persons who are actually concerned with the management of the wakfs and other Muslim religious institutions should express their opinion on this Bill. And again, Sir, he said, ‘ This measure should have public support. As far as we are concerned, we want that public opinion should be got on this Bill. Hindus being in a majority in this House and in this Province, I want to make it clear that in passing such a measure, we should give sufficient time’

“ Now, Sir, let us examine from the list of public opinions and documents received, what the reaction of the public towards this Bill is. What do those people who are concerned with this matter say about this Bill? Sir, here we have the opinions of Collectors communicated by the Secretary to the Board of Revenue. All the District Collectors have not expressed their opinions. Only a few Collectors have given their views. There is no indication as to how they have arrived at those opinions. Most of the opinions expressed are surmises of a vague nature. One Collector says : ‘ The general consensus of opinion appears to be in support of the Bill. Such a legislative measure appears necessary for the proper

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and better management of the Wakfs.' Sir, there is nothing definite in this opinion. Some of the Collectors have expressed their own individual opinions. Judging from these opinions, I do not think, Sir, that anybody can come to any correct conclusions in the matter. Whether the Collectors are in favour of this Bill or against it, whether they have properly ascertained the opinions of Muslims in the districts concerned or not, whether they have consulted the Muslim religious heads or the heads of Muslim religious institutions or not—nothing is clear.

"Sir, the Collector of North Arcot says that two important Muslim representatives in the district who were consulted have expressed their opinions unequivocally against this Bill. The Collector of Madras also refers to the opinion of two important members of the Muslim community and says that they are definitely against the provisions of this Bill, and one of them is Sir Mahomed Usman and the other is Syed Abdul Wahab Bukhari Sahib.

"Sir, the Chief Presidency Magistrate whose opinion has also been printed in this booklet says, 'The Muslim public opinion alone must have the final say in this matter, and I am not certain it would support the Bill'.

"Sir, of the 12 opinions given in favour of this Bill, one is from Mr. V. L. Ethiraj, the Public Prosecutor of Madras. He simply says, 'I agree with the principles and object of the Mover of the Bill'. He does not discuss any of the provisions of the Bill. He does not say what the opinion of the Muslims on this Bill is. The Secretary to the Board of Revenue has simply forwarded the opinions of some of the District Collectors, and the opinions of most of them are, as I have already stated, not only vague, but do not also indicate whether the Muslims of the respective districts are for or against the Bill. There are also opinions received from two persons of the same family in Tiruchirappalli, who have expressed in favour of this Bill.

"The Mover referred to the opinion expressed by the Muslim Educational Association of Southern India. That Association definitely says—

'Viewed from this aspect, the provisions of the Madras Wakf Bill No. 3 of 1947 and the machinery suggested therein do not and will not achieve any purpose whatsoever in securing the better and efficient management of the Wakf properties. This Association is of opinion that the provisions contained in the Bill are calculated only to defeat the very object rather than secure any good purpose. The Bill is ill-conceived, ill-drafted and cumbersome. The scheme of the Bill and the various bodies sought to be set up under the Bill for the administration and control of the endowments are unworkable and will tend to go the same way as the bodies set up under the Religious and Charitable Act 20 of 1863.

'In the opinion of this Association, the Madras Wakf Bill No. 3 of 1947 is unnecessary and no useful purpose will be served by its enactment into law.'

The Muslim Educational Association is very clear on this point, and it is no use trying to get away from this clearly expressed

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opinion. Then there is the other opinion expressed by an Association in the City, namely, the Anjuman. The Anjuman has clearly stated—

‘At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Anjuman held on 6th June 1949 under the chairmanship of Sir Mohamed Usman, the following resolution was passed:—

“The Anjuman-e-Mufid-e-Ahl-e-Islam is of opinion that the Madras Wakf Bill 1947 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1947), will not at all achieve the purpose for which it is brought forward, as many of the provisions of the Bill are unworkable, ineffective and will create practical difficulties and will also discourage people from making wakfs; and therefore the ex-committee of this Anjuman requests the Government not to support the Bill.”

If we analyse the opinions received in favour of the Bill, they will reduce themselves to four or five people supporting the Bill. Khan Bahadur Mohamed Fazluddin Sahib Bahadur, Chidambaram, who has given his opinion in favour of the Bill, says that when the former Bill brought forward by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib was circulated for public opinion, his opinion was given. His opinion then was that ‘the disease might well be remedied by the Local Government by extending the Muslim Wakf Act of 1923 to the Madras Province and by rules and by-laws framed under the Act, and that the opinions were printed but the matter did not proceed further.’ This was the opinion he gave then. Now he has given some other opinion. He has not explained why he prefers this Bill, he only says it is satisfactory. On the other hand there are more than 25 opinions expressed against this Bill. All are by independent people like the Anjuman and the Muslim Educational Association of South India. Meetings have been conducted in Malabar, in the Nilgiris and other places. If we are to go by the opinions as given expression to by the various individuals and associations, and which have been printed in this book, there is no doubt that the Muslim public are definitely against this Bill. But my friend the Mover of the Bill says that the Muslim public has not expressed its opinion fully. I ask why should he then fight shy of recirculating the Bill for public opinion? The Muslim public wish that it should not be enacted into law. According to the opinions expressed and printed in this book they are definitely against this Bill. Only four or five have given their opinion in favour of this Bill. My hon. friend has attributed motives to those who oppose the Bill. I do not know who are the persons who are responsible for the so-called manipulation. Can he point out any single instance in which there was manipulation against the Bill? He says that he is capable of manipulating things and that he has manipulated on previous occasions. He could have done it now also. But the opinions against the Bill are the spontaneous opinions elicited by the Government. Only those people who have been asked by the Government to give their opinion have given their opinion. My hon. friend referred to certain irrelevant matters. I do not want to reply to them on the floor of this House. He is by such irrelevant and incorrect statement canvassing the support of the Members opposite with some ulterior purpose. I appeal to the hon. Members opposite not to be guided by such irrelevant and incorrect bogeys raised by my hon. Friend. I do not

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want to reply to those points because they are too mean for me to reply. I shall answer only one point, viz., the allegation he made against the League.

"He has attributed motives to the Muslim League. He stated that because he had left the League, we were opposing this Bill. Let me remind my hon. Friend that he gave notice of this Bill when he was a Member of any party and without obtaining the permission of the party and even before he left our party, the party decided that this Bill should not be brought forward. The party, in fact, expressed its opinion against this Bill. What he says now is a canard which he has concocted for the purpose of enlisting the sympathy and obtaining the support of my friends opposite. He thinks that by telling them 'I am one with you, only these people are against you; I am prepared to entrust you with everything mine, and my community's and my community's religious institutions while the other people will not do so'."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"Sir, is it in order for an hon. Member to say that a canard has been concocted? Canard always means a thing which has no existence. He says Mr. Farookhi Sahib concocted evidence."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"He stated that he concocted materials."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Farookhi has used the word 'manipulated'."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"The Muslim League wants extensive freedom to make personal allegations. It is in their very nature."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"Sir, I submit that there is no use going away from the real point at issue and bringing in irrelevant matters and trying to see one's reflection in others. The Bill was circulated to elicit public opinion. The public opinion is there, and the Muslim public opinion has definitely expressed itself against the provisions of this Bill. If you are not satisfied with the opinions, the Bill may be recirculated. I am prepared to take it. But if you want to go by the opinions of four or five who are in favour of the Bill, I would say that it would be not only ignoring the Muslim public opinion but also going against the almost unanimous opinion of the Muslim public of the Province. The Hon. the Leader of the House the other day stated that he would go by the public opinion of those who are interested in the wakfs. I only request hon. Members opposite to fulfil that promise that in passing such a measure they would be guided by the opinion of the persons who are concerned in this Bill.

"Sir, reference was made to the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill. We know that the Hindu community is not at all satisfied with the working of the Endowments Act. Another measure is about to be enacted into law. What is the use of bringing in a measure for Muslims based on an Act which has become obsolete, and which is considered not sufficient to satisfy the needs of the Hindu Religious Endowments. Let us wait until

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the other measure comes into force, and see how it works. If you bring the Muslim endowments also into the same position as the Hindu religious endowments, there will be further confusion. I request the Government not to be a party to create further confusion in the matter, especially when that Act has been found unworkable, and a new and comprehensive measure is being enacted. Therefore, Sir, that analogy does not apply.

"In view of all that I have stated, I would appeal to the Members opposite either to be guided by the opinion as expressed, or, if they are not willing to do so, to agree to recirculate the Bill for eliciting public opinion. I do not think a better case for recirculation can be made for any Bill. I hope that the members of the majority party will not succumb to the tactics of the Mover of the Bill to enlist their support."

JANAB S. K. SHAIK ROWTHER:—"Mr. President, Sir, I second Mr. Ibrahim's amendment that the Madras Wakf Bill, 1947 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1947) be recirculated for eliciting public opinion thereon, under Rule 74 of the Madras Council Rules, as in my opinion and in the opinion of the Muslim League party this Bill is not necessary, and it should not be passed. So, I support the amendment moved by Mr. Ibrahim."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, this motion for recirculation appears to be out of order. Rule 75 of the Council Rules says—

'75. (1) At any time after the expiry of six days from the publication of a Bill in the Gazette, the member in charge of the Bill may make one of the following motions in regard to his Bill, namely:—

(a) that it be taken into consideration by the Council either at once or at some future day to be then specified; or

(b) that it be referred to a Select Committee of the Chamber; or

(c) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

(2) On such motion, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill must not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle.'

"Rule 76 says—

'76. Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon is carried and the Bill is circulated in accordance with that direction and opinions are received thereon, the member in charge, if he wishes to proceed with his Bill thereafter, must move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee; unless the President, in the exercise of his power to suspend this rule, allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration.'

So, the option given is either to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee or be taken into consideration at once. There is no question of a second circulation contemplated under rule 75. In rule 76 the option given to the President is only to advance it further by saying that it may be taken into consideration at once and not referred to a Select Committee."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Please read rule 74."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Rule 74 says—

'74. No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member in charge of the Bill, and no motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee or be circulated or recirculated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall be made by any member other than the member in charge except by way of amendment to a motion made by the member in charge.'

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MR. PRESIDENT:—"This rule seems to contemplate a motion for recirculation being made by a member other than the member in charge."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Rule 75 comes after this. That rule says . . ."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"If the word 'recirculation' is not there, it is all right. It says . . . circulated or recirculated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall be made by any member other than the member in charge except by way of amendment to a motion made by the member in charge."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Then, rule 76 becomes absolutely useless. Every time a motion for recirculation can be made, and any Bill can be made nugatory. That is why rule 76 says that it must be referred to a select committee."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I know there is a direction so far as the Member is concerned that he cannot do anything else except to ask for a select committee to be appointed. So far as the Member in charge of a Bill is concerned, when once it has been circulated for public opinion, his business is to move for a select committee to be appointed. But the right of any other Member to say that the Bill be recirculated is not taken away."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Rule 74 says that the Member in charge can move that motion also." 4 p.m.

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Rule 74 says . . . any Member other than the Member in charge . . ."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"It says—
'no motion shall be made by any member other than the member in charge . . .'
Therefore, the Member in charge can always move for recirculation."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Please read the latter portion also. 'No motion . . . shall be made by any member other than the member in charge except by way of amendment to a motion made by the member in charge'."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"When the member in charge can move for recirculation, rule 76 is meaningless. Under rule 76, he must move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"We are only concerned with this—whether a member other than the member in charge of the Bill can move for recirculation. Is it contemplated under rule 74 or not?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Of course, the word 'recirculated' is very difficult to be interpreted, Sir."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"On one occasion in the Central Assembly on the Hindu Marriages Dissolution Bill, an amendment was moved. The Bill was once circulated for public opinion; it came up before the House while the member in charge moved for recirculation."

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ In rule 74 the words ‘ be circulated or recirculated ’ may give room for an interpretation for recirculation. But the member in charge can move that the Bill be referred to public opinion instead of saying that the Bill be taken into consideration. As rule 76 comes after rule 74, he must move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ No, the difference is that under rule 76 the member in charge, if he wishes to proceed with the Bill, must move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. Otherwise he can ask for recirculation under rule 74.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ If the member in charge does not want to proceed with the Bill, he can ask for recirculation.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ This is very simple in my opinion. There is no conflict between rules 74, 75 and 76. Rule 75 comes into play after the stage of circulation. Then, the President might, in the exercise of his power, allow a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration. Then we repass rule 75 which we once passed. Then we go back to rule 74. Rule 74 says, ‘ No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member in charge of the Bill and no motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee or be circulated or recirculated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall be made by any member other than the member in charge? . . . ’ Therefore, if you had exercised your power under rule 76, this member in charge may move that the Bill be taken into consideration. When once it has been moved, any member other than the member in charge may move that it be recirculated. But now you have not exercised your power and have allowed Mr. Farookhi Sahib to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. Then rule 74 is not reattracted. Therefore, circulation or recirculation goes away. Nobody can move for it. But somebody can move, in my opinion, that it should be referred to a Joint Select Committee because rule 111 will be attracted, even though rule 74 is not.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I say rule 74 will apply when rule 75 is taken into consideration.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Before rule 75 comes into play or replay, when you ask that the Bill may be taken into consideration . . . ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ You say that rule 74 can be applied when it comes into play for the first time or when it is reattracted by my saying that the Bill be taken into consideration. Rule 75 contains all the three motions—that the Bill be taken into consideration, that it be referred to a Select Committee, and that it be circulated for eliciting public opinion. It does not provide for consideration alone. So, if rule 75 is attracted, all the three are attracted. Circulation is also there. So, please let me know how you explain the word recirculation.”

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* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Recirculation may be second, third or fourth circulation. So this Bill reached the stage of rule 75 at one time. The motion 'that the Bill be taken into consideration by the Council either at once or at some future date' can be made by your exercising the power under rule 76."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" But rule 75 comes into play for all these things—taking into consideration, referring it to a Select Committee or circulating it for eliciting public opinion. The stage of circulation for eliciting public opinion was over. Now, if the member in charge wants to proceed with his Bill, he must move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. That is what has been done now. But some other member who does not want to proceed with it may move an amendment under rule 74 that it be recirculated. Please let me know how you explain the word 'recirculated' in rule 74."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Under rule 75 there was an amendment to this motion that the Bill be circulated. The amendment was carried last time."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" It was accepted."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Yes, Sir, the Bill was accordingly circulated. Then from 75 we go to 76. There the President may in the exercise of his power suspend the rule and allow a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration. But if you do not suspend that rule, what happens?"

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The motion will be for reference to a Select Committee."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" That can be done only if you do not suspend that rule, because it is said there that if the member in charge wishes to proceed with the Bill thereafter, he must move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. But if the President suspends the rule, ..."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" What difference does it make?"

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" The difference is this—then rule 74 will be reattracted, for you are allowing a motion that the Bill be taken into consideration."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" But rule 74 contemplates taking into consideration as well as reference to a Select Committee."

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I think the position is very clear in spite of what my hon. Friend has got to say. Under rule 75, the motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the Chamber has been passed on a previous occasion."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" No, it was for circulation."

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, Sir, the motion that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion was passed. Then, the next stage is rule 76 where the Mover says that it be referred to a Select Committee. We are

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now on that motion. It is at this stage that rule 74 comes into operation. Your power as President to suspend the rule has not arisen at all. The position now is that the House is seized with the motion of the hon. Mover of this Bill that it be referred to a Select Committee. When that motion is made, rule 74 gives an opportunity to any other member to say 'As the Bill has been moved to be referred to a Select Committee, I now move, by way of an amendment, that it be recirculated for eliciting public opinion.' The position is thus very clear. I do not see why the time of the House should be wasted."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Rule 74 does not contemplate 'Select Committee' at all. The clause only says 'No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member in charge of the Bill'"

MR. PRESIDENT :—" There is the second half of the rule 'no motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee or be circulated or recirculated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall be made by any member other than the member in charge . . .'. Rule 74 deals with both 'taking into consideration' and 'referring it to a Select Committee.' Rule 75 contains all these things—'taking into consideration,' 'Select Committee' and 'eliciting public opinion.' After eliciting public opinion, if the member in charge wants to proceed, he can move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee; if he does not want to proceed, he can himself make a motion under rule 74 that it be recirculated. If he wants to proceed, any other member can move that it be recirculated."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, I want to oppose the motion for recirculation. Apart from this legal question which we have now decided, I want to say this. It does not appear that the Members had time to read the opinions on this Bill before. The Collector of Madras said—

'The Madras Wakf Bill, 1947, seeks effectively to control the religious and charitable endowments, which are not satisfactorily managed by the trusts, on the analogy of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act. The advantages arising out of the enactment overweigh the disadvantages which are likely to result on the introduction of the Bill.'

"The Secretary, Board of Revenue, said—

'The consensus of opinion of the Collectors is in favour of the Bill. The Board agrees with the Collectors that the Bill is a necessary measure . . . In conclusion, the full Board is of the view that the intended legislation will provide for the efficient management of the Wakfs in the Province.'

Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Ibrahim said that 'Muslim public opinion is dead against it'. I am wondering whether the Secretary, Jamia-Ulama-I-Hind (Andhra Branch), Eluru, can speak on behalf of the Muslims. He said—

'The (Muslim) Conference is of opinion that a legislation of this kind is essential to protect the Wakf properties from mismanagement and request the Government to provide for a membership nominated by the Jamiat-Ulama-I-Hind, Andhra Branch.'

Mr. Sayyid Abdul Karim Suhrawardy, Tiruchirappalli, in an Appeal to the Muslim masses, says : 'Hence our sincere appeal to all Muslims to realize their responsibility and accord enthusiastic support to the proposed Wakf Bill so that our community may improve.'

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“ Again, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Fusluddin Sahib, Retired District and Sessions Judge, Chidambaram, says, ‘ The Bill is long overdue.’ ”

“ Thus, there are many opinions of leading Muslims in this Province and my learned Friend has the goodness to state in this House ‘ Muslim opinion is against it ’. At best, it is divided. But the opinion of the Board of Revenue and of all Collectors is in favour of this Bill or the principle underlying it.

“ Sir, when it is said that the Muslims are not in favour of this, I can see the hand of the Muslim League behind it. Sir, we can refer this Bill to a Joint Select Committee. We want that the Trust funds should be well controlled and there should not be any mismanagement. When Hindu institutions and Christian institutions are controlled and guarded against mismanagement, why not the Muslim institutions too be controlled likewise? This Government belong to everybody. So, this Bill ought to go before a Joint Select Committee. Let the hon. Members go through the whole thing and make drastic changes if they like. The principle has been accepted. The opinion of the Collectors and the Board of Revenue is in favour of this measure. I therefore say that the amendment should not be supported.”

4.15
p.m.

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ What does the Government say in this matter? ”

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Sir, the Government as such have no opinion to offer on this Bill. The opinions have been circulated to all the members and Government have left it entirely to the free vote of the members of the party to decide as they like. Personally, my view—, not as a member of the Government—, is that it is very desirable that endowments which become more or less a public property should be looked after properly. In this case, the proposal is to have a Board consisting of Muslims alone. The matter could be considered profitably in a Select Committee and discussed thread-bare and something could be done which would save the Endowments from being destroyed and made useful for the purpose for which they were intended by the donors. Sir, this is a ticklish matter for the Government to express an opinion on, as it will be easily construed that we are trying to set up one section of the community against the other. When there is divided opinion, it is very easy to say that we want to divide people and all that. So, in this matter, we propose to take a neutral attitude and leave it to the members of the party to decide as they like.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Mr. President, Sir, this Bill that has been brought forward by Mr. Farookhi Sahib is a very good one in order to protect the properties of the Muslim Charities. Sir, those people who had the backing of the previous Government could escape and enjoy the properties of the Muslim Charities of these Wakfs. The only people who are enjoying these properties are the Leaguers. Therefore they do not want that such a Bill should come into force even at this juncture. We, Hindus are anxious to protect the properties of the temples and long ago, we have brought

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in a Bill to protect the properties of the charitable institutions. Therefore, we want to support any Bill that safeguards the properties of any charity to whichever community it may belong. Therefore, we Hindus heartily support the Wakf Bill (hear, hear) which will protect the properties of the Muslim Charities. Now, several of the Muslims in our Province, several bigwigs have lost their properties and are entirely dependent on these charity properties. It may become an obstruction to these persons if this Bill is enacted as they cannot enjoy these properties as they were doing before. Therefore, I request my friends on this side to support such a measure like this brought by Mr. Abdul Farookhi. If there are any defects in this Bill, let us sit together if this is referred to a Joint Select Committee. We can scrutinise this Bill and see that a beautiful Bill is enacted into law to safeguard the properties of the charitable institutions to whichever community they may belong. I support this motion of Mr. Abdul Farookhi to refer this Bill to a Joint Select Committee."

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ As far as the Government party is concerned, the party members are allowed to have a free vote in this matter. They are entirely free to vote as they think best. But, personally, I would like to warn our members of one fact. This Bill relates to the Muslim community which has to be noted by them. In view of the fact that this Bill has been brought before us and as the Government are responsible for it, it is our duty to bring to bear the Muslim opinion on the Bill. I do not want it to be said that we, Hindus, want, by our number, to capsize the Muslim public opinion and that we have not done justice to them. I do not want our Muslim brothers to go and say that we have not treated them fairly and well. If they feel that by our majority we can do injustice to them, I do not want that opinion to prevail in that community. It is very necessary that for the cordial relations of both communities, we must understand each other. Therefore, we as Government, have allowed our party members to use their judgment on this matter and give their vote. In so doing, I want to warn our members also as to the consequences of their action if they do it without due consideration to Muslim opinion in this matter. They will certainly be causing a certain amount of lack of harmony in our relations with Muslims. I do not know whether Mr. Farookhi Sahib said that Muslim opinion is entirely in favour of the Bill. Opinions recorded with regard to this Bill disclose that there is difference of opinion. It may be said that the majority of opinion is in favour of this Bill. There may be many people who are in favour of this Bill. That may be true. That would not be sufficient for us, members of this House, to say that Muslim opinion is entirely in favour of this Bill. Therefore, I would ask the members to allow Muslim opinion to go into this matter and in doing so, if a Joint Select Committee could be constituted in which the Muslim opinion will be well represented, such a Committee is certainly welcome. I would like Mr. Farookhi Sahib to wait and get the opinion of the Legislative Assembly as well so that as many Muslims as possible could express a definite opinion on this matter when the Joint Select Committee considers the whole question. At the time when I supported the Bill, I

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thought that Muslim opinion would be unanimously in favour of this Bill. Now I find that there is difference of opinion. In religious matters, especially of the minority communities in our Province, we must see that good relations are always maintained because it is very necessary to carry on the administration in a way agreeable to all. Personally, in a matter like this, I would like to consider the opinion of the Muslims seriously. Hence I would like the members to seriously consider these points before they decide to vote."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" I would like to touch on one aspect of the matter under discussion. The point is whether this Bill should be recirculated to elicit public opinion. I submit that that would be a waste of further time and probably expenditure. If it is still in doubt as to what Muslim opinion actually is on this point, it can be obtained even now. Even if the Bill is referred to a Select Committee, it will be open to the Select Committee to take evidence and to call the public to express their opinion by notice which will be published in papers. Those interested can come forward and submit memoranda or give evidence before the Select Committee. The Select Committee after hearing the evidence can come to a correct conclusion. There is no shutting out of public opinion by the appointment of a Select Committee. I submit that at this stage we may now proceed to the next step as a *prima facie* case has been made out. It may be that Muslim opinion is divided, but still, as a case has been made out for appointment of a Select Committee any further evidence that may be necessary can be taken at a later stage by the Select Committee itself. I support Mr. Abdul Farookhi Sahib's motion."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Sir, I do not want to take up the time of the House by entering into controversial matters. I would simply make one or two observations. My hon. Friend Mr. Ibrahim Sahib referred to the opinion of Mr. Muhammad Fazluddin Sahib. If you go through the opinion of Mr. Fazluddin Sahib, an ex-District Judge, you will find that he has expressed himself in clear unmistakable terms that he is in favour of this measure. There is no question of Mr. Fazluddin Sahib being opposed to this measure. I would like to submit for the consideration of Leader of the House the fact that it is no use if we are going to live in separate water-tight compartments as Muslim opinion for Muslims where Muslim matters will be considered and Hindu opinion for Hindus where Hindu matters will be considered (Hear, hear). Then, the logical and correct conclusion of that course of reasoning is that you must have separate electorates for Muslims and Hindus. When we are trying to do away with this and trying to weld these two communities harmoniously, feeling that their interests are inter-twined and mixed up together, this sort of saying that Muslim opinion will have to be obtained for matters relating to Muslims and Hindu opinion will have to be obtained for matters relating to Hindus does not at all suit. I have no objection to drop this Bill even at this stage. I do not want anything for me in this Bill. I only wanted that something should be done to the public.

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4-30
p.m.

" I differ from the Hon. the Leader of the House. I do not agree with the views he has just now expressed. He intends to take only Muslim opinion into consideration in this matter rather than"

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" The Hon. the Leader of the House said that no section of Muslim opinion should be hurt. He never said that no Hindu opinion should be consulted."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" I stand corrected, Sir. I am thankful to the Leader of the Opposition for having cleared my mind. I submit that there can be no measure, however good and however perfect it may be, which will command unanimous support. Even the best of measures will have some critics. So, you cannot totally eliminate criticism. You cannot imagine that everyone living in this Province will be in favour of any measure you bring forward. Take for instance the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill. There is criticism among the Hindus themselves of this Bill. It may perhaps be due to the existence of vested interests, and you can ignore them. Therefore, it is impossible to expect hundred per cent support for a measure and all that you have to see is that the majority of the people affected by the legislation is in favour of it. Now judging from the various opinions received on my Bill, I have no doubt whatsoever in my mind that the majority of Muslim as well as other opinion is in favour of this Bill. I have also read the views of the Collectors of several districts and consulted various important Muslim leaders. All are one in supporting my measure. (A Voice : 'The majority are against the Bill'.) Whatever may be the opinion of my hon. Friend, it is up to him to canvass support for it. But anyone who is not so much interested or anxious as my hon. Friend is in re-eliciting public opinion, will see that my Bill commands all-round support. I do not want to dilate further and weary the House. Sir, I oppose the amendment."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Wakf Bill, 1947 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1947) be recirculated for eliciting public opinion thereon '."

The amendment was put and lost.

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" Sir, I move—

' that under rule 111 (1) of the Madras Council Rules, the concurrence of the Legislative Assembly be obtained in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of fifteen members to consider the Madras Wakf Bill, 1947 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1947), (5 Members from the Council and 10 Members from Assembly).'

This is an amendment which has already been accepted by the Leader. . . (The Hon. the Leader of the House : 'No. I have not accepted anything.) I meant the Leader of the Opposition and therefore, I hope there may not be any difficulty in the mover accepting it, as his leader has already expressed himself in favour

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of it. We have been often clamouring for Joint Select Committees in regard to Bills emanating from the Assembly and now this is a proper occasion when we can set an example for the other House in the matter of Bills emanating from this House. Sir, I submit that the opinions and the views of the important Members of the other House especially of the Muslim Members of that House would be very helpful and necessary in regard to the final drafting of the Bill. I am sure that there will be no objection on the part of hon. Mr. Farookhi Sahib to the constitution of a Joint Select Committee. Everyone will agree that there is hardly any harm in having Joint Select Committees. On the other hand, it is highly necessary, advisable and beneficial to have Joint Committees. We have been urging for such committees on every occasion. I would therefore commend this motion to the acceptance of the House and I do not want to go into the merits of the case now."

JANAB S. K. SHAIK ROWTHER :—" I second it."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" On a point of order, Sir, the question of constituting a Joint Select Committee comes in only in the case of those Bills emanating from and passed by the Assembly, and Rule 74 contemplates only ' a Select Committee '."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The stage relating to Rule 74 is over. We are in Rule 76 now."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" There again, the rule contemplates reference to ' a Select Committee '. May I know, Sir, whether it provides for a Joint Select Committee?"

MR. PRESIDENT :—" It does not say so exactly, but it includes a Joint Select Committee also."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" I still feel that the motion is inadmissible"

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The original motion by Mr. Abdul Latif Farookhi has been made under Rule 76 that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. The present amendment is to that motion itself and is made under Rule 111 (i). Therefore, it is wrong to think that Rule 111 (i) comes into play only in the case of Bills emanating from and passed by the Assembly and received here for our consideration. It applies to all Bills whether they originate here or in the other House, but once a Bill is passed by the Assembly after reference to a Select Committee, we have no right to appoint another Committee."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" With due respect, Sir, the heading in the rules is misleading. Probably it is a printer's mistake."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" May I know, Sir, how my amendment to refer the Public Order Bill to a Joint Select Committee was allowed?"

MR. PRESIDENT :—" That Bill was not referred to any Select Committee in the Assembly and so the Motion for Select Committee was allowed."

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JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ Sir, if we appoint a Select Committee here, then pass the Bill and send it on to the Assembly, the Assembly too has got a right to appoint another Committee.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ Is the hon. Member making a rule for the other House or is he following the rules in force here? There is a rule, Rule 106, which says that if a Select Committee has been appointed by one House, the other House has no right to appoint another Committee on the same Bill.”

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—“ Sir, may I know whether it is necessary that this Bill, before it is passed here, should go to the other House? ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ Yes, if the constitution of a Joint Select Committee is agreed to.”

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ On a point of order, Sir, is my hon. Friend in order in moving a second amendment to the same Bill? ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member can move any number of amendments.”

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—“ Sir, is it necessary that this Bill should go to the Lower House and have its approval even after we have agreed to a Joint Select Committee, and then only we can nominate Members? ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I shall explain the procedure. We do not appoint the members now. We simply pass the motion saying that this House resolves that a Joint Select Committee with 15 members, 10 from the other House and 5 from here, be constituted and request the Lower House to express its concurrence. If the Lower House accepts our motion, they pass a similar resolution and nominate their members and send it on to us. Then we nominate our members, and the Joint Select Committee meets and submits its report.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Sir, the Motion before the House is that the Bill be referred to a Joint Select Committee. I feel that such a thing would delay matters and would even defeat the very purpose of the legislation. I therefore oppose the amendment.”

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ I am also opposing this Motion on the ground that reference to a Joint Select Committee will serve no useful purpose. I have already mentioned in my speech that such dilatory tactics are often indulged in to side-track the issue. . . .”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ We are not the only Legislative Chamber. Even supposing we appoint a Select Committee here and pass the Bill, it is open to the other House to throw it out. Therefore, it is not as if the whole thing rests in our hands.”

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ I am not unaware of the fact, Sir, that a Bill when passed here has to go to the Assembly

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for becoming law. I do not dispute that at all. What I mean to suggest is that such amendments are resorted to as a sort of dilatory tactics. . . .”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Sir, if we pass the motion that the concurrence of the Lower House be obtained, is it necessary that it should be moved there on a non-official day? I think the moment the motion is carried, it becomes official business and the Government will have to make the motion in the other House. I would request the Government to take up the motion as otherwise it will be delayed and will not be moved during this session.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I cannot understand the hon. Member's argument that once the motion is carried here it becomes official business. Last year, when Mr. Kaleswara Rao's Bill was passed by the Assembly, he had to find a non-official Member in this House to move the Bill. I can understand the argument being put forth by any other hon. Member, but I am sorry that a person like Dr. John should have raised it. It is up to the Government to take up the Bill. If they do not the hon. Mover must find somebody to sponsor it in the Lower House.”

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ I oppose it and simply sit down.” (Laughter.) 4-45 p.m.

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ On the subject of this amendment I have got this to submit. There is certainly difference between referring it to a Select Committee and to a Joint Select Committee. If you refer it to a Joint Select Committee it has to go to the Assembly twice for concurrence. It should wait for a non-official day in the Assembly and it has to come again to this House and again wait for a non-official day. I had my own experience on a non-official motion moved by me two years ago. It took two full years. There was no end to the references and cross references and it is to be passed next week by the Assembly.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ Next week? ”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ I hope so.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ What is the Bill.”

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Animal Sacrifice Abolition Bill. It was passed here and is still waiting for a non-official day in the Assembly. Therefore what I feel is, if you want to drop the Bill, do so openly, straightaway now, and there would be an end to it. On the other hand if you feel we must do something, which certainly seems to be the opinion of all, I say, let us make a move and appoint a Select Committee. Let it collect evidence. The Members of the Assembly can appear before the Select Committee and offer their opinions. Mr. President, the Hindu Religious Endowment Bill was before a Select Committee and Members of this House and the Members of the Assembly gave their opinions before the Committee. Their evidence was duly considered although

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they were not themselves members of the Committee. So it will be quite open to the Members of the Assembly to offer their opinions before the Committee.

“The motion before the House is a dilatory motion. Are we going to submit to this dilatory tactics or are we going to proceed with the Bill? If we mean going on with it, let us appoint a Select Committee. If you want to adopt dilatory methods it will delay the matter which will amount to dropping the Bill altogether. Now I oppose the move for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee.”

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—“Suppose we appoint a Select Committee and the Andhra Province is created (Laughter), there will be no Council in existence by the time the Committee is formed. What is to become of the Bill.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“I think His Excellency the Governor-General will answer that question.” (Laughter.)

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“I had not intended to speak on this. But there is a great deal of controversy sought to be introduced in this House by Members interested in this Bill and those who do not see eye to eye with them. I am interested that this should be considered properly by both the Houses. I must draw the attention of the Members to rule 94 of the Madras Council Rules which says that when a Bill is passed by the Council, it shall be sent by the President of the Council to the Assembly for its concurrence. That obviously means that any bill that goes to the Assembly, the Assembly considers it by whatever machinery it may set up and give its concurrence. I, therefore, feel that this idea of dilatoriness is entirely wrong. I would think, to speed up proper consideration by all those interested in this Bill, the proper course would be to appoint a Joint Select Committee. This is a very important Bill, which concerns a particular section of the public and I think we have a right to see that that section of the public expresses its opinion in both the Houses, particularly in the other House where a large number of Members of the Community can give a dispassionate consideration to the provisions of the Bill. I cannot see anybody feeling that this is dilatory tactics. In fact, if it is so, it will be entirely due to the Government not providing sufficient number of non-official days for discussion of non-official bills and resolutions. If, therefore, my friend, Mr. Adityan as the Whip of the Government Party uses his good offices, any dilatoriness in the passage of the bills and resolutions could be avoided. I refuse to think that anybody who supports the motion for the appointment of the Joint Select Committee can be guilty of dilatoriness much less feel embarrassed with the adjectives used. Taking the opinions that have been expressed on both sides, I think, in a matter like this, even if there is delay, it will be for the good of the Bill and will be a help for a proper consideration of the Bill. I cannot see how an important measure like this can be passed by one House without facing the probability or the possibility if not the certainty

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that the other House will go through the Bill. The proposition that the bill may be referred to a Joint Select Committee is reasonable."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" The issue is simple. The previous speakers referred to the advantages in referring the Bill to a Joint Select Committee. All this is possible. But men with experience say, this will be just like throwing out the Bill. It will be a year or two before you get a Joint Select Committee, and then you have to find a Member and a non-official day to pilot the Bill in the other House."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Even supposing you pass the motion to refer it to a Select Committee today you must find a non-official day to pilot the Bill through in the other House."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" That is another stage. After the bill is passed it is certainly to be introduced by a non-official Member in the other House and passed. But we have to go through all these hurdles. Even if nobody objected to the Bill and every one voted for it, even then it could not be passed in two years. I am glad we have been allotted a non-official day and with your kindness we are discussing this non-official bill today. We are obliged to you for this. The House is obliged to you for this.

" I agree with Mr. Adityan. You must look at it from a practical point of view. The issue is this. Are we to reject it by merely delaying it or are we to get it passed in the best manner we can. I was originally of the opinion that a Joint Select Committee was a better one. If you want to reject the Bill or delay it and not get it passed, then vote for a Joint Select Committee, which will take two years. Therefore, I say, Sir, it is better that we agree with Mr. Adityan who introduced a non-controversial Bill which is now about to be passed after two years' time. We will have a Select Committee of this House and try to do the best that we can. As I have said we will take the opinion of every person interested and concerned in the matter and expedite the passing of the Bill."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" With regard to this Bill, this House is particular that something is done now and now alone. My Friend Mr. Narayana Rao expressed his doubt that this House may be dissolved shortly. That is the only risk. We want that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee now and the Bill passed in this House. We are not worried whether this House exists or not. Then this can go to the other House."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Even then it will be affected after it is passed in this House. However, there will be transitory provisions provided for all these whether you pass it or not. After the Select Committee is appointed do you think it will be left in the air because the House is not going to exist. Transitory arrangements will certainly be made to see that it is pushed through. So don't worry about the dissolution."

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Let us pass this Bill in the upper House and leave it there. Then it may be referred to the lower House.”

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—“ What will become of the Bill after it is passed here? ”

5 p.m. MR. PRESIDENT :—“ That is what I was telling you. The Governor-General will provide for it. I will put the amendment to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘ That under rule 111 (1) of the Madras Council Rules, the concurrence of the Legislative Assembly be obtained in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of fifteen Members to consider the Madras Wakf Bill, 1947 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1947) (five Members from the Council and ten Members from the Assembly).’ ”

The amendment was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Janab K. T. M. Ahmed Ibrahim. | 4 Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 2 „ S. K. Sheik Rowther. | 5 Sri B. Narayanaswami Nayudu. |
| 3 „ K. Muhammad Rahimatullah. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Sri S. B. Adityan. | 7 Sri M. K. Sundarama Ayyar. |
| 2 „ L. Subbarama Reddi. | 8 „ G. Venkata Reddi. |
| 3 „ M. Narayana Rao. | 9 Dr. V. K. John. |
| 4 „ T. Purushotham. | 10 Janab Abdul Latif Farookhi. |
| 5 „ N. Ramabhadra Raju | 11 Sri H. M. Jagannatham. |
| 6 „ A. Govindacharyulu. | 12 „ R. Suryanarayana Rao. |

Neutrals.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan. | 5 Sri K. Manathunainatha Desigar. |
| 2 The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon. | 6 „ A. S. T. F. Rodriguez. |
| 3 The Hon. Sri J. L. P. Roche | 7 Dr. P. S. Srinivasa Ayyar. |
| Victoria. | 8 Sri A. Gopalakrishnayya. |
| 4 Sri N. Sankara Reddi. | |

Ayes 5 ; Noes 12 ; Neutrals 8.

The motion was lost.

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I will now put the motion to the vote of the House. The motion is—

‘ That the Madras Wakf Bill, 1947 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1947). be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members :—

- 1 The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon.
- 2 Sri G. Venkata Reddi.
- 3 Sri A. Govindacharlu.
- 4 Sri S. A. S. Rm. Ramanatham Chettiyar.
- 5 Janab K. Uppi.
- 6 Janab K. Muhammad Rahimutulla.

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7 Sri T. Purushotham.

8 Dr. Syed Tajuddin.

9 Janab Abdul Latif Farookhi (Mover).

10 Janab K. T. M. Ahamad Ibrahim.

11 Sri H. M. Jagannatham.' "

The motion was put and carried.

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Under rule 78 of the Council Rules, I appoint the Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon as Chairman of the Committee."

• DR. V. K. JOHN :—" May I ask whether it would be possible to have one or two hours on the next day for the transaction of the remaining non-official business? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" On the next non-official day, it will be possible."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I have already said that there is no use of making that suggestion. I am sorry we could not get through the rest of the non-official business. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. on Saturday, 26th November."

The House then adjourned.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

